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Affairs of State.

By Burton E. Stevenson

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CHAPTER XIII.

THE SECOND PROMENADE

gain the sun rose clear and bright, again, having dispelled the mist chill of the early morning, it forth for the inevitable promen- such of the sojourners at Weet- -Mer as had managed to get to before dawn. Prince Markeld, de- ding with the earliest, left noth- this time to chance, but took his tion at the stairfoot, and waited with a patience really exemp- . From which it will be seen that ces in love are much as other men. and presently, descending toward he descried the Misses Rushford; radiant as the morning, Nell a paler than her wont, but more tiful, if anything, because of it. Prince hastened forward to greet m.

Which way shall we go?" he asked, h the comfortable certainty of in- ding himself in their plans. "Good ning," he added, to the occupant an invalid chair which was stand- just outside the door.

Good morning," replied Lord Ver- , his eyes on Nell's. "My outing terday was such a pleasant one t I was hoping that it might be eated."

Going or coming?" queried Sue, h a quizzical curve of the lips.

Both ways," answered Vernon, mptly; but his eyes were still on l.

Markeld also looked excellently sat- ed.

Very well," he said, in his auto- tic way, "we will proceed as we yesterday," and he led Susie away. range to relate, she followed quite ekly. Somehow, when the moment e, it seemed exceedingly difficult snub him.

Do you know," he was saying, "I quite in love with your father night. His point of view is so sh and so full of humour. Though," added, "I must confess that some- es I did not entirely understand ."

Didn't you?" laughed Susie. "Dad s use a good deal of slang. It's American failing."

So I have heard. I know my aunt l like him, too—the Dowager Duch- of Markheim, you know."

No," said Sue, a little faintly, "I 't know." She had never before sidered the possibility of the nce having any women relatives; heart fell as she thought what adful creatures they would probab- prove to be.

My aunt is the head of the family," plained the Prince, calmly, uncon- us of his companion's pertuba- . "She rules us with a rod of . But you will like her and I w she will like you. She adores rthing with fire in it."

Oh," said Susie, to herself, "and w does he know I've any fire in ?" But she judged it wisest not to er the question aloud.

She worships spirit," added the nce. "She is very fond of quoting line of your poet Browning. 'What e I on earth to do,' she will de- nd, 'with the slothful, with the awkish, the unmanly?' Sometimes I , she aims the adjectives at me." usie felt her heart softening, for liked that line, too.

I dont' believe you deserve the ad- tives," she said.

Do you not?" he asked, eagerly, th brightened eyes.

And I should like to meet your nt," she continued, hastily.

So you shall, most certainly," he ented, instantly. "As soon as it can arranged."

Oh, does it have to be arranged?" uired Susie, in some dismay.

Not in that sense—she is very dem- atic—she likes people for what they . But until this question of the cession is concluded you will read- understand that, through anxiety, is not in the best of humors—not le herself."

Is she, then, here?" asked Susie.

Here? Oh, no; she is at Markheim t the post of duty. That is another son—until this affair is settled, I nno. ask her to join me here."

You will ask her to do that?"

Certainly; she can stop here very ll on her way to Ostend. She would at Ostend now but for this affair. rhaps that is another reason why e is ill-humored. She is so fond of e and gaiety, and in summer Mark- m is rather dull. Besides, there is tradition to maintain."

How do you know that she is in an humor," questioned Sue, "if you ve not seen her?"

Oh, she writes to me—I had a let- from her this morning. I can see is not well pleased—quite the op- site, in fact!—at the way things are ng."

And how are they going?"

They seem to be going against us," d the prince with a touch of bitter- s.

But how can they be? I thought ngs were at a standstill until Lord rnon got—got well enough to take m up again."

So did I—that is what one would urally suppose. Yet it seems that undercurrent has set in against us. fear that I made a mistake," he ded gloomily, "in agreeing with rd Vernon not to proceed further a week, though, under the circum- nces, I could scarcely refuse. He ms well enough," and he glanced und, "to hear what I have to say," He is well enough!" cried Sue in- ntly; and certainly at that mo- nt, talking eagerly to Nell, that ntleman appeared quite the reverse an invalid. "I will speak to him— am under no promise—I believe——" he stopped, fearing that she might too much—after all, she could not ray Lord Vernon; she could only eal to him, warn him.

Yes?" hec ompanion encouraged his eyes on her face.

I believe that I can help you," she cluded a little lamely. "I want to p—the people. Of course, we Americans believe that a people ought to choose their own rulers—but where that isn't possible, the next best thing is to give the best available. I should be proud to help do that!"

"But you are taking my word for it," he protested. "You ought to hear the other side. Perhaps they might convince you——"

"No, they wouldn't!" cried Susie. "Your word is all I need; you've explained things so clearly."

"Thank you," he said, in a vibrant voice, still looking at her.

"Besides," she added, with a glance upward, "dad agrees with you, and I've a great deal of faith in dad."

"I shall be very glad of your help on any terms," he said, refusing to be cast down.

"And you will tell me if anything unexpected happens? I may be able to help you more than you think."

"Yes," he promised, "I will tell you the moment I have any news."

"You haven't any real news—about the undercurrent, I mean? You don't really know——"

"No; it is just in the air; I do not know where the rumors come from, but my aunt has heard them also. There is a vague impression that we are losing."

"But you shan't lose!" cried Susie. "You shan't lose; not even if I have to —to—"

"Not even if you have to——?" prompted the prince eagerly, as she stammered and stopped.

"To play my trump card," she finished, with a little unsteady laugh. "Don't ask me what it is, but it's a good one!"

Meanwhile, as she walked beside the invalid chair, Nell was making her confession.

"Lord Vernon," she began in a low voice, "for a time last night I feared that I had utterly ruined your cause."

He glanced up at her quickly.

"In what way?" he asked.

"You remember the note you write m—us the first day?"

"Perfectly," he answered, noting the stammer and understanding it, with a quick leap of the heart.

"I should no doubt have destroyed it at once, but I thought it would be perfectly safe in my desk."

"And it was stolen? No matter, Miss Rushford. It isn't worth worrying about. I'm sick of the whole affair, anyway—I shall rather welcome the catastrophe. You've lost sleep over it," he continued, looking at her keenly. "It has made you almost ill! I shall never forgive myself!"

"Thank you," she said, softly, her lips trembling, her eyes very bright. "It is beautiful of you to be so generous. But fortunately the note was one stolen. I found it afterwards among some note-paper, where it had somehow found its way."

"And you destroyed it?"

"No," she said, and took it from her bosom. "I thought I would better store it to you, so that you yourself could destroy it. Here it is," and she held it out to him with fingers not wholly steady.

He took it, his eyes still on her face.

"It has caused us enough trouble," he said, and made as though to tear it into bits.

But Nell laid her hand upon his arm.

"Without looking at it?" she protested.

"You are right," he agreed, and opened it and glanced at the contents.

His hands were trembling slightly as he folded it again.

"On second thought," he said, and there was a certain thickness in the words which Nell was too agitated to notice, "I believe that I shall keep it. It is the ony souvenir I have, you know, of our first meeting."

And he smiled up at her—such a smile as Meiamoun must have bent upon Cleopatra as he drained the poisoned cup.

CHAPTER XIV.

A Bearding of the Lion.

Susie Rushford was of that temperament which, so far from avoiding difficulties, rather rushes to meet them, welcoming "each rebuff that turns earth's smoothness rough," to quote again from her favorite poet.

So, when they reached the end of the promenade, it was she who commanded a change of partners and who took her place resolutely beside the invalid chair. Perhaps Lord Vernon scented danger, or it may be that he merely resented the change of companions; at any rate, as they started back, he contented himself with a dignified silence. But Sue was not to be so easily put off.

"The Prince of Markeld has been telling me a few things about the succession," she began, resolutely. "You will pardon me, Lord Vernon, when I say I don't think you're treating him quite fairly."

"I don't think so myself, Miss Rushford," returned the occupant of the chair, curtly.

"His branch of the house seems to be really, in every way, the more deserving."

"I haven't the least doubt of it."

"And the one which the people of Schloshold-Markheim prefer."

"That, too, is very probably the case. We threshed all that out yesterday, didn't we?"

"No so thoroughly as I should like to do," said Susie. "I've been thinking over the story you told me yesterday, and I believe I've guessed who the man with the pistol is."

"I thought very probably you would guess."

"Did you? Then you won't mind telling me if I've guessed rightly. It's the German Emperor, isn't it?"

"It is."

"Thank you. But I'm awfully obtuse, for I must confess that I haven't as yet been able to perceive the pistol."

Haven't you? I thought you'd guess that, too. I had forgotten that American women aren't interested in public events."

"Now you're growing sarcastic!" cried Susie. "You see, I never before knew how interesting they were," she added, in self-defence. "I'm trying to turn over a new leaf——"

"And you want my help?"

"I always like to understand things. Even as a child I hated riddles. And I think, too, that nations ought to be like individuals—only more so—always ready, anxious even, to help their friends."

"Even to the point of disregarding the pistol?"

"You'll have to show me the pistol."

"I'll try to, Miss Rushford," said Vernon, with the air of a man staking his last louis, "since you seem to doubt that it exists. Let us look at the matter for a moment from the outside, without question of our personal likes or dislikes. England, just at this moment, has her hands full in South Africa, and it isn't in the least unlikely that the German Emperor would put a finger in that pie, if we gave him an excuse—a great many of his advisers are trying to get him to interfere without waiting for the excuse, but he's not quite willing to go that far. So our business is not o give him any excuse—not even the slightest excuse. Suppose we meddle in this affair of Schloshold-Markheim, which is really his dependency—don't you see, he might easily, and quite logically, claim that as a precedent for meddling in the affairs of the Transvaal, which we claim as our dependency. Now I hope that you perceive the pistol, and see, too, that it isn't in the least a toy affair, but a very dangerous and effective weapon."

"I do see," said Susie, quickly.

"Besides," Vernon added, anxious to vindicate himself still further, since, after all, Susie was Nell's sister, "Schloshold-Markheim is a very insignificant corner of this earth; not so big, in fact, as many of our English shires. Self-preservation is the first law of nations. Why should England imperil herself? You see, the whole question reduces itself to that old, heartless, but very sane doctrine of the greatest good of the greatest number."

"Why not say all that frankly to the Prince of Markeld," suggested Sue.

'Because, my dear young lady, before we can say anything, we have to give him a chance to say his say. And he would very probably state certain truths which it would be very embarrassing for us to hear, and still more embarrassing to answer. All Europe would be listening. We're between the devil and the deep sea."

"Well, and what are you going to do about it?" asked Susie, plump out.

"We're going to wait," said Lord Vernon, gloomily.

"To wait?"

"Yes—until the sea subsides a little or the devil gets tired and goes away and gives us a chance to escape. We dare neither fight the devil nor brave the ocean. Our hands are tied."

Susie walked along a moment in silence, trying to distinguish the wrong and the right of this very intricate question.

"All that you have been telling me may be true," she said, at last; "I haven't the least doubt that it is true; but yet it doesn't quite excuse tricking the Prince of Markeld as you are doing."

"I know it doesn't," admitted Vernon, instantly. "It doesn't excuse it in the least. I don't like it any more than you do, Miss Rushford. But the ways of diplomacy are devious past understanding; and then, again, when one has entered upon a line of action, it is sometimes very hard to change it or let go. It's like a hot iron or a charged wire—one never realises one's mistake until it is too late. After all, a few days will end it."

"A few days! Then the Prince was right!"

"Right?"

"He told me that an undercurrent of some sort seemed to be setting in against him. I warn you, Lord Vernon, that I have become his ally."

"Even to the point of giving me away?" he inquired, half humourously, looking at her in evident enjoyment.

"Even to the point of giving you away, if you don't play fairly," she answered, in deadly earnest. "At your suggestion, he consented to a truce for a week—"

"It was Collins who suggested it."

"No matter; it is all the same; the proposal came from your side. One can't honourably employ a truce in laying mines for one's enemy."

Lord Vernon was looking straight ahead. There was now no trace of amusement in his face.

"You are quite right, Miss Rushford," he said. "I release you from any engagement with either me or Collins to keep our secret. Let me tell you, I've protested more than once, but I'm no longer a free agent in regard to this thing, and I have to see it through. The very worst moment of all was when Markeld came up to my rooms and apologised for suspecting me. I tell you, I felt like a worm, and a particularly nasty one, at that. It will be my turn to apologise before long; and I won't feel quite easy in my conscience till I do."

Susie had listened wide-eyed, and had stolen a glance, once or twice, at his set face. There could be no doubting his utter sincerity, and it softened her, as sincerity always softens a woman.

"Of course," she said, more gently, "I shan't give you away unless I see that the Prince is being treated unfairly. Let things drift for a week, since he has consented to a truce—don't do anything against him." The words were spoken almost pleadingly.

"Oh, it isn't I who will do anything," retorted Lord Vernon, sharply. "I'm not quite such a cur as that. Don't you understand, Miss Rushford—the thing is out of my hands—is quite beyond my control. I'm not the one responsible for the undercurrent, if there is one. If anything happens, it won't be through any act of mine—it will be in spite of me."

"But I thought—"

"You thought the foreign secretary was the whole thing? Well, he isn't! There's a dozen other members of the cabinet, more or less, to mix in, and, when all's said, the premier has to approve, and after that the queen. And all of us are more or less afraid of the press, to say nothing of the house of commons, whre the opposition is always trying to put us in an awkward corner. So our motives are usually pretty mixed, and it's very rarely that we can do just as we'd like to do."

"Then," said Susie, slowly, "I think that I must tell the Prince."

"Do so, by all means," retorted her companion, a little impatiently. "I give you full permission, if you care to take the responsibility. But, I assure you, it's a heavy one."

"Oh, not so awfully heavy!" said Susie, sceptically. "You have already told me what a little place Schloshold-Markheim is."

"It is ittle; but so is the pivot that a great piece of machinery swings on. Collins said yesterday that the peace of Europe may hang upon this question. I laughed at him then, but it's not at all impossible that he may be right. Of course, with a little thing like the peace of Europe, every schoolgirl has the right to meddle! A million of human beings, more or less—what do they amount to? Let us slaughter them, maim them, outrage them, burn their houses, destroy their crops! Let us put great armies in the field, and fight great battles and think only of the glory! Don't look at the shapeless things beneath the hoofs of the horses, nor think of the women waiting at home—waiting for the lists of dead and missing! Let us release the spring that will set all this in motion—it requires only a touch, the merest touch! And think, we should be making history! Besides, our honour requires it! We must be jealous of our honour—it is of so much more importance than the peace of Europe!"

And Vernon, having arrived at the hotel entrance, bade them good-bye and was wheeled to the lift, leaving his companion rather breathless.

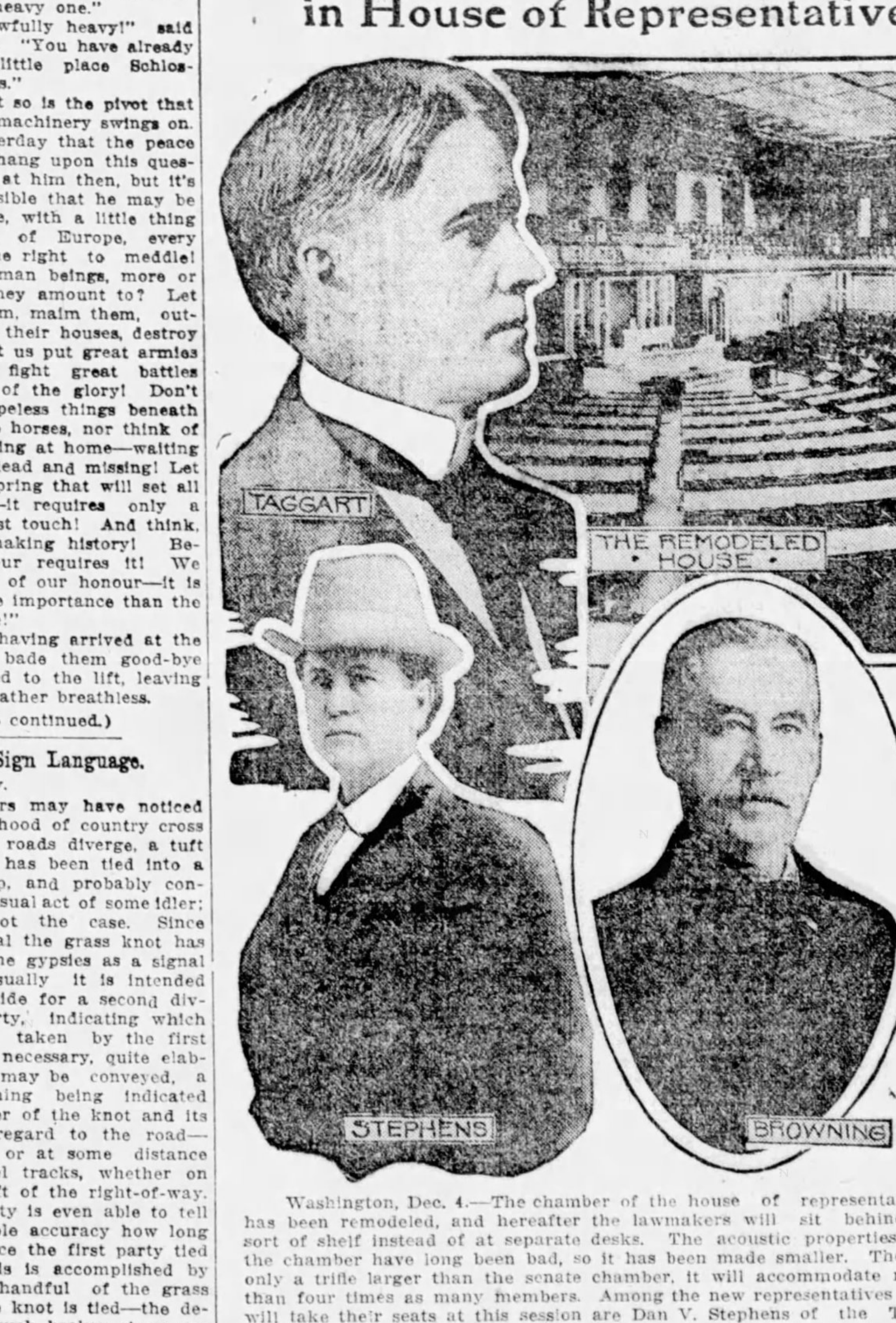
(To be continued.)

Gypsies' Sign Language.

Harper's Weekly.

Close observers may have noticed in the neighborhood of country cross roads or where roads diverge, a tuft of grass which has been tied into a knot at the top, and probably considered it the casual act of some idler; but such was not the case. Since time immemorial the grass knot has been used by the gypsies as a signal and sign. Usually it is intended merely as a guide for a second division of a party, indicating which road has been taken by the first section, but, if necessary, quite elaborate messages may be conveyed, a particular meaning being indicated by the character of the knot and its position with regard to the road—whether close or at some distance from the wheel tracks, whether on the right or left of the right-of-way. The second party is even able to tell with considerable accuracy how long it has been since the first party tied the knot. This is accomplished by breaking of a handful of the grass stems when the knot is tied—the degree to which such broken stems are wilted or dried being a pretty clear indication of the time that has elapsed.

Changed Rooms and New Faces in House of Representatives



Washington, Dec. 4.—The chamber of the house of representatives has been remodeled, and hereafter the lawmakers will sit behind a sort of shelf instead of at separate desks. The acoustic properties of the chamber have long been bad, so it has been made smaller. Though only a trifle larger than the senate chamber, it will accommodate more than four times as many members. Among the new representatives who will take their seats at this session are Dan V. Stephens of the Third Nebraska district, elected to succeed Congressman Latta; Joseph Taggart of the Second district of Kansas, elected to succeed Congressman Mitchell, and R. J. Browning of the First New Jersey district, who takes the place of Congressman Loudenslager.

STORY OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE LOS ANGELES TIMES AND ARREST OF M'NAMARAS

At 1 o'clock in the morning of October 1, 1910, the Los Angeles Times was blown up. The newspaper was just going to press; the composing and press rooms were full of working men and women. There came a crash and a burst of flame, and in five minutes 21 of them were dead, some mercifully at the first shock, but others only after slow agony of burning alive.

The same night bombs were laid against the homes of General H. G. Otis, proprietor and publisher of the Los Angeles Times, and of F. J. Zeehandelaar, secretary of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of the city. Fortunately they did not explode.

At once it was realized that the Times building had been blown up by a dynamite explosion, and it was suspected that it was done by some supporters of the unionist cause. There were two reasons for this. First, Los Angeles had for months been the scene of one of the fiercest and most important of the contests between labor and capital in the country, and General Otis had been conducting a vigorous fight on the unions.

Los Angeles Center of War.

In the second place, investigation showed that the methods by which the explosion had been brought about were precisely similar to those used in a score of other outrages which had been perpetrated in the five years before in the industrial war between the National Erectors' Association and the International Associat'on of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers.

Los Angeles was the center of the labor fight on the Pacific coast if not of the entire country, because of an attempt made in the summer of 1910 to cut the hours of the metal trades in Los Angeles from ten to eight. A strike was declared on June 1 and was marked by riots and violence of all kinds. In September the unions were beaten practically. They had spent $103,000; their men had been idle for four months and only two small employers had given in.

Otis Led Fight on Labor.

General Otis took a leading part in this fight, but this antagonism to labor went further back. When the Los Angeles Times was still a small sheet of 12 pages in 1891, a strike occurred among his printers for the closed shop. Otis fought them and won and ever since he has stood for the principle of employing any man he chose without regard to trade union rules.

Little could be learned from the ruins of the Los Angeles Times building, but the detectives who were at once set on the case found an important clue when they examined the attempt to blow up Mr. Zeehandelaar's house. The dynamite was contained in a cheap suit case and one of the sticks was wrapped in paper with the stamp "Giant, Sept. 20."

Powder Traced to Plant.

This led the trails straight to the Dupont powder works at Guant, on San Francisco Bay, and it was easy to learn there that the explosive had been bought by three men, who were know.. as Harry Kaplam, Matthew Schmitt, or "Smithy," and J. B. Bryce, Brice or Bryson.

However, the direct trail did not lead very far, and it was through the evidence left by the McNamaras at the extraordinary series of outrages which had been calculated against the property of the members of the National Erectors' Association that the real clue was found.

From 1905 to 1910 there had been no less than 102 dynamitings in all parts of the country. Property worth thousands of dollars had been destroyed and if comparatively few lives were lost, it was more because of good fortune than anything else. But when one or two men design and carry out a series of outrages there is sure to be a certain similarity in their methods which betrays their authorship. So it fell out that when the direct clues failed the McNamaras were connected with the Los Angeles outrages indirectly.

The National Erectors' association and William J. Burns, the detective, both worked toward the same conclusion independently. The association of which Walter Drew is the counsel and directing spirit, kept a record of the explosions of which its members were the victims and something like a rogues' gallery of their own. It was soon found that whenever an explosion occurred, the description of the men who had been considered by the employers the ringleaders of disaffection was the same, and gradually the number suspected of complicity in the crimes was narrowed down to a very few.

The result was that as soon as it was known that three men were concerned in the purchase of the dynamite at Giant (not Guant) California, the association was able to identify at least one of them. The district attorney of Los Angeles telegraphed far and wide a description of Bryce or Bryson. It was received by the association just as its directors were in session. At once it was suggested that this could be none other than James McNamara.

Meanwhile Burns had been employed by McClintock & Marshall, of Pittsburg, to investigate the explosion that wrecked the bridge at Peoria, Ill. One of the charges had gone off, but another had missed fire, and in that way the detectives got possession of a little 50-cent clock. It turned out to be one of the most important pieces of evidence that he ever obtained.

Another Clock Is Found.

At Los Angeles another cheap clock had been discovered, and it was surmised that the author of the Peoria and the Los Angeles outrages was one and the same man.

It was a not unnatural conclusion that the structural iron workers might be concerned in the series of outrages, and before long it was definitely ascertained that one, J. W. McGraw, who had been noticed about Peoria shortly before the explosion, and who had bought nitroglycerin at Portland, Ind., was J. B. McNamara, brother of J. J. McNamara, secretary-treasurer of the Structural Iron Workers' association in Indianapolis. Watch was kept around union headquarters, and before long a third was added to the list of suspects—Ortie McManigal.

The three men were arrested April 1, and McManigal and J. B. McNamara were taken just as they were about to bring off another series of outages near Detroit. The detectives were following all their movements, and were aware that on April 1, McNamara would meet in Toledo James B. McNamara.

Dynamite Suit Case Found.

He carried with him an old suit case, which had been used so often to hold dynamite that it was absolutely saturated with it and attracted the attention of the boy at the package room where they checked it, by its peculiar odor. It was really said by Mr. Burns afterwards to be in such a condition that it might have exploded itself in the course of handling by the railroad men.

As soon as the two conspirators met the detectives kept close at their heels. They were followed as they got some dynamite from a storehouse on the farm of McManigal's father at Tiffin, and were arrested together in Detroit on April 12. Not even the local police knew for what offense they were wanted. It was supposed that they were safecrackers, and in a few hours Burns and his men had them on their way to Chicago.

For a few days the two men were kept out of sight in a house in South Chicago and there Burns obtained the confession of McManigal. According to the detective's own account, he gave it perfectly freely and with a full knowledge of his rights. Burns merely talked to him, he said, and showed him the scrape he had got into and in ten minutes McManigal was quite willing to tell all he knew.

J. J. McNamara was not arrested till April 22. His capture was full of sensation. The national board of the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' association was in session and McNamara was performing his duties as a secretary. The members of the local police department presented themselves and carried him away to jail from the midst of his comrades. The other members of the national board were held in the building and the police at once began a search of the papers and records of the organization.

Before the police came to the union headquarters they had been provided with requisition papers from the governor of California. These were honored on sight by the governor of Indiana. At the police court the regular procedure was gone through as quickly as possible, and an hour and a half after their arrest the two prisoners were being whirled out of the state by the detectives in an automobile.

At once the cry was raised that they had been kidnaped. They had disappeared from the ken of friends as soon as the automobile crossed the Kansas state line, and it was declared that the law had been violated in the most deliberate manner in thus spiriting him away.

Labor Men Cause Arrests.

On April 24 the union leaders caused the arrest of Mr. Drew, of the National Erectors' association, who was in Indianapolis, in connection with the case; Fran P. Fox, proprietor of a local taxicab line, who was accused of having driven the car in which McNamara vanished, and W. J. Ford, assistant district attorney, of Los Angeles, who had also come to the city to supervise the case.

A warrant was also issued for Burns, but at the time he was not in the state. He returned, however, next day and gave himself up. He was admitted to bail and on June 17 was indicted by the grand jury of Indianapolis as a kidnaper. One of his detectives named Hossick was indicted at the same time, but the grand jury threw out the bills against Drew, Ford and Fox.

Meanwhile the trip of the prisoners across the country to Chicago caused a good deal of excitement. There were wild rumors that their trains would be blown up in revenge, but it was not easy to discover by which route they were going.

Heavily manacled they sat in Pullman coaches as the train sped across the continent, and on April 26 they were safely lodged in the Los Angeles jail.

The Angel of Patience.

To weary hearts, to mourning homes,
God's meekest angel gently comes;
No power has He to banish pain,
Or give us back our lost again;
And yet in tenderest love our dear
And Heavenly Father sends him here.

There's quiet in that Angel's glance,
There's rest in his still countenance!
He mocks no grief with idle cheer,
Nor wounds with words the mourner's ear;
But ills and woes he may not cure,
He kindly trains us to endure.

Angel of Patience! sent to calm
Our feverish brows with cooling balm;
To lay the storms of hope and fear,
And reconcile life's smile and tear;
The throbs of wounded pride to still,
And make our own our Father's will!

O thou who mourned on thy way,
With longings for the close of day—
He walks with thee, that Angel kind,
And gently whispers, "Be resigned;
Bear up, bear on, the end shall tell
The dear Lord ordereth all things well!"

—John Greenleaf Whittier.

Salt for a Raw Wound.

Hartford Courant.

We take it for granted that Dr. Woodrow Wilson has heard of Ike Bromley's celebrated Cincinnati joke. The Liberal Republican convention had just nominated Horace Greeley. The highbrows who had gone out to nominate Charles Francis Adams were disconsolate. Carl Schurz was at the piano, playing "The Heart Bowed Down With Weight of Woe." All of a sudden Bromley asked whether anybody had a Kentucky railroad time table. "What do you want that for, Ike?" inquired a friend. "I have seen one mammoth cave," said Bromley, "and now I want to see the other."

Johnny Cake Foxes

It is probable that in a small way and upon a few acres of rough and rocky land Elijah Norton, an elderly hunter of Foxcroft, Me., has reared and sold more young foxes of the red, silver gray and black varieties than any other citizen of New England. The 10,000 acre estate of the late Austin Corbin, at Newport, N. H., has been growing foxes for more than twenty years. Barb wire fences eleven feet high and strung at six inches between the wires will not stop foxes in New England, so while there may be 5,000 foxes on the Corbin preserve they are all wild and except for an occasional pelt the investment has not yielded a dollar in the more than twenty years since the wire fence was erected. Surplus moose have been sold alive in small herds at an average of $1,000 a moose and young buffalo have been sold to Canada for $1,500 to $2,000 apiece. All this time the foxes have proved a dead loss, though they have been fed on boiled beef livers as often as three times a week.

Elijah Norton's little fox preserve is fenced clear around with close wire netting, which not only turns under for six feet on reaching two feet below the surface, to prevent the foxes from digging out, but there is a wire netting overhanging inside the fence at the top which hangs down from the fencing stakes, like the eaves to a barn, so when ambitious fox attempts to climb over it comes against the under surface of the inclined wire and abandons the task as a hopeless undertaking.

Save for keeping them closely fenced in and as far away as may be from visitors and dogs there is small secret to the Norton way of breeding young foxes to sell to the owners of hunting estates in the Berkshire hills, on Long Island or in New Jersey or Pennsylvania. Until less than ten years ago the littles foxes were fed on boiled beef or mutton livers, the orphan foxes having supplemental feeding upon sweet and warm milk. Those young red foxes which lived to grow up were shipped when about ten months of age and sold as breeding stock from $5 to $30 a pair. Those which perished from the bites of unnatural parents or from fighting among themselves were charged upon the account as dead losses.

By using care and strictest economy Hunter Norton has been able to build up a trade in living foxes which brings a gross return from $12,000 to $15,000 a year. Perhaps from $1,000 to $1,500 a year is the fair average of the net return. Much depends upon the luck in rearing the young fox. As yet Mr. Norton has been able to secure very few young black or silver gray foxes from his matings. It is discouraging to keep a pair of adult black foxes, which will bring some $4,000 a pair alive, in a pen by themselves for six months or a year, and have the mother fox bring forth a clutch of eight young foxes, six of which are bright red, one coal black and one a very ordinary cross fox whose pelt may bring $30 when full grown.

A stranger may have to talk with the aged hunter for hours before he learns that it was Elijah Norton, assisted by a bad snowstorm and Ernest Thompson Seton, who discovered that young foxes could be raised as easily upon baked hoecake as they could upon boiled and shredded beef liver. The Canadian naturalist was staying in Foxcroft at the time when the Norton fox preserve ran short of liver. The railroad to Bangor was blocked with snowdrifts and the old and young foxes were starving. Mr. Thompson Seton came to the relief of the hunter by telling how the Canadian breeders of foxhounds had found it equally satisfactory and far less expensive to feed their dogs on Johnny cake than it was to buy and cook fresh meats and fish. From the time Mr. Norton took up feeding his foxes on hoecake that was baked with a hard crust he dates his prosperity. A fox will keep in good condition on hoecake at 25 per cent of the cost for purchasing meat food, and the mother foxes will slay fewer of their children and behave much more peaceably on an Indian meal diet than they have ever behaved when fed on fresh meat.

The Strange Case of Eleanor Cuyler

By Kingsland Crosby

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XXII.

When Barrett left Bill Tyson's farm, and started on toward Pithole, young Jim Tyson, mounted on the colt, cantered off in the opposite direction, carrying his note to his friends at the Hotel Brunswick. The last of the stormclouds had disappeared, and the moon, shining full, shed a gorgeous light over fields and hills and wood. The road was rough enough in all conscience, but now Barrett could see it and avoid the worst ruts and depressions. Therefore, he made rapid progress, and soon left Tyson's far behind. As he came to a patch of woods lining both sides of the road, however, he slowed down to a walk. Tyson had mentioned Pithole as lying a couple of miles beyond his farm, but Barrett knew from experience that the word "mile" may mean much or little to the individual countryman, and he planned to approach the deserted city with all caution, so that his presence would not be discovered, even suspected, by the abductors.

Suddenly he heard a strange scraping noise beyond the next turn in the road; and a man's voice.

With light footsteps Barrett hurried forward, and peered ahead. There the woods came to an end; beyond was a wide valley with fields in the foreground, and still beyond them a dozen or twenty buildings in various stages of dilapidation. And only a few hundred feet in front of him was the old buggy careening to one side because it now had but three wheels. "Professor Simpson" had lashed the limb of a tree to the axle from which the fourth wheel had fallen—it was this limb traveling over the road which made the scraping noise—and was walking ahead, leading the white horse.

So he had not got far enough in advance to sound an alarm! That was fortunate indeed. Barrett wondered where the wheel had come off, and where it lay; he had not seen it in the road. Then he decided that "Simpson" had placed it inside the buggy and was carrying it with him. All Barrett had to do was to follow the buggy at a safe distance.

Mindful again of the danger of being discovered he stood still until the white horse and the man and the broken-down vehicle had gone so far in advance of him that he could barely see their outlines. Then he started forward again, choosing shadows to walk in, looking carefully at the ground so he would not step on anything that would snap noisily under his feet, keeping eyesight and hearing strained to the utmost tension lest he be surprised from the rear or from either side. Once he stopped, took his revolver from the holster, carefully examined the chambers to make sure they were loaded, and put it back again.

After what seemed to him an hour of this pursuit, the white horse turned to the left and went toward a house, situated far back from the road, which was sheltered by trees, and almost surrounded by an undergrowth of bushes. Barrett could make out its general lines, and noticed a light shining through windows on the ground floor. It was safe to draw nearer now, for the road was clear; and he sped forward until he arrived almost in front of the trees which half-concealed the house. Suddenly he heard a low whistle repeated three times—a short note, a long note, another short one; and he dropped to the ground, quietly worming himself among the trees and bushes. The signal was answered; someone stepped from the house to the porch in front and called in guarded tones:

"Everything all right?"

"Come down here, quick!"

Barrett could not see the speakers, but he could hear their voices easily; also heavy footsteps spring down the porch stairs, and hurrying over the ground to where the old white mare was impatiently stamping.

Turning carefully and separating a bush with his hands he soon was able to obtain an unobstructed view. In front of him, scarcely 60 feet away, was the buggy and the smooth-faced young man; coming rapidly toward them was a short, thick-set fellow dressed like a farmer, wearing white hair and a long white beard.

"What's up?" he demanded, shortly.

"The game's up! I've got a cable from Brussels!"

The older man snatched the white paper from the other's hand, lighted a match, and read it.

"Anything else!" he exclaimed.

"Yes. We've got to skip, Alex."

"Of course we have, you little fool!"

"Hold on a minute—let me finish."

"Quick, then!"

"This cable isn't all, Alex. . . . When I was going to Titusville early this morning I overtook a stranger on foot just beyond Tyson's farm. I don't know how far out this way he'd been, but I didn't like his looks."

"Get a chance to say anything to him?"

"Yes. He rode with me in the buggy back to Titusville. Said he was visiting there and was coming out to look at Pithole in a few days."

"The devil!"

"Yes—Tyson had told him about my geology work here, and about her—about her being sick—my wife, I mean."

The other nodded. After a moment he asked:

"What did he look like? . . . Maybe you're only nervous."

"Maybe I am. But I'd give a good deal to be out of this job and have it over with. I tell you, I'm in a cold sweat half the time."

"Never mind your sweat! Tell me what he looks like."

"Well, he is about [illegible] years old, I

ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WEAK?

Thousands of Men and Women Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

Nature warns you when the track of health is not clear. Kidney and bladder troubles compel you to pass water often during the day and get up many times during the night.

Unhealthy kidneys cause lumbago, rheumatism, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints or muscles, at times have headache or indigestion, as time passes you may have a sallow complexion, puffy or dark circles under the eyes, sometimes feel as though you had heart trouble, may have plenty of ambition, but no strength, get weak and lose flesh.

If such conditions are permitted to continue, serious results are sure to follow. Bright's disease, the very worst form of kidney trouble, may steal upon you.

Prevalency of Kidney Disease.

Most people do not realize the alarming increase and remarkable prevalency of kidney disease. While kidney disorders are the most common diseases that prevail, they are almost the last recognized by patient and physicians, **who usually content themselves with doctoring the effects,** while the original disease constantly undermines the system.

If you feel that your kidneys are the cause of your sickness or run down condition, begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys improve, they will help the other organs to health.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular 50-cent and one-dollar size bottles at all drug stores. Don't make any mistake but remember the name, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., which you will find on every bottle.

Sample Bottle Sent Free.

Editorial Notice—To prove the wonderful merits of Swamp-Root you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands of letters received from men and women who found Swamp-Root to be just the remedy they needed. The value and success of Swamp-Root is so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in The Toledo Weekly Blade. The genuineness of this offer is guaranteed.

Sure Remedy for Superfluous Hair Free

My Positive Remedy Removes Any Hairy Growth and Does Not Burn the Skin.

If you have superfluous hair on face, arms or bust I will **prove** to you it can be **destroyed completely** in just a few minutes. I will guarantee the result. No irritation, no burning, no danger, no matter how tender the skin, and, best of all, it takes the hair off for keeps. It doesn't matter how old or tough the growth is, my secret has worked wonders for every lady who has tried it. You place yourself under no obligation to buy anything. Just send the coupon below.

FREE TREATMENT. 9152

Anna Burton, Ko-rec-tiv Co., 5312 So. State St., Chicago.

I enclose a two-cent stamp to help cover mailing. Send me at once a free trial bottle that will show me what Elec-tro-la will do for me.

should judge, and spare, but not frail. Wiry, athletic build."

"Quit generalities! Give me details. Is one of his eyes blue, and the other brown? Has he got a broken nose and half his right ear gone? Give me a line on him! You know what I mean."

"All right, Alex, I'm coming to that. No, his ear isn't chewed off and he isn't a cripple. But he's a man of power — force—do you understand? And his hair and beard are a tawny yellow, and he has pink cheeks, and cutting blue eyes—I could feel them looking at me sidewise. . . . What's the matter, Alex! Are you ill?"

The thick-set man shook his head. "No," he answered in a strained voice, leaning one hand heavily against a tree. "Are you sure this fellow had tawny hair and beard," he continued, speaking with difficulty, "and pink cheeks? And those terrible eyes?"

"Yes!" the other exclaimed in surprise, "Do you recognize him? Have we any reason to think——"

"We have every reason to think; and to act without an instant's delay!" The stout man recovered his poise with startling suddenness. "He's the last human being I want to see or hear from until we get safely back across the water! In this game I would risk outplaying any other living man—but if he's in it, there's only one thing for us to do. . . . Call Meg! Bring her down here—never mind the horse—get Meg!"

The younger man started for the house, and while he was gone Barrett lay motionless in the underbrush, scarcely daring to breathe, for the other strode up and down so close they could almost touch one another.

Then "Professor Simpson" returned, and with him a heavily built woman.

"What's up, Alex?" he said, cautiously.

"Everything. . . . We're called off by cable, and Wotsirb's on the job."

"Wotsirb!" the woman exclaimed, starting back a step.

"Yes. He's in Titusville now. He was at Tyson's farm this evening. And the chances are that he'll be out here by daylight—as soon as he can get a crowd of operators on from Erie or Pittsburg. . . . There's on train due in Titusville until 2 o'clock in the morning, so we've got time to start. . . . We'll carry out the original plan. You two will hoof it across country to Oil City, take the Owl train to Pittsburg, jump the Pennsylvania Limited when it comes along from Chicago, and meet me in Hoboken tomorrow night at the usual place."

"Yes," the younger man interrupted, "but how are you——"

"Shut up! Listen. . . . I'll take her in the buggy. We can reach Pleasantville before Wotsirb does. There I'll turn off the back way, through the woods, carry out the original plan, and at Hydetown catch the 3 o'clock train for Buffalo. That will land me in New York the same time you get to Jersey City—and we can meet in Hoboken. I'll wire from Buffalo, engaging passage on three separate steamers sailing Wednesday."

"But you can't!" the smooth-faced man burst forth, "You can't take her in the buggy!"

"Why not!"

"One of the wheels came off and went to smash! You can't drive a hundred feet in it!"

"You mean it?" Alex gasped.

The other nodded, and the stout woman started to sob.

"Hold your tongue, Meg!" the elder man exclaimed. "Let me think a moment. . . . Well, you two start for Oil City. I'll take the girl on foot through the woods as long as she can walk, and then lug her on my back as far as necessary."

He paused and felt in his pockets before adding:

"Got the hypodermic"

"Yes, but I didn't stop to buy more of the remedy. When I got that cable I didn't stop for anything. I gave her the last I had at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and the effect will wear off before daylight."

"That will give me time enough . . . . Now get a move on! Stick to the original plan—don't forget the satchels. . . . Come along, Meg!"

The three went off in the direction of the house, and as soon as they had disappeared therein, Barrett sprang from his hiding-place and fairly flew back to the road.

If Winthrop and Hambidge only would come in the next few minutes! He peered as far as he could in the darkness, and listened intently; but saw nothing. For one moment he thought he heard the hoof-beats of a galloping horse, then knew it was all imagination. No; nothing could be expected in the way of reinforcements. He must play the hand alone —with caution, but resolutely, and with instant decision.

Fortunately, too, the matter would be comparatively simple. Instead of tackling all three of the gang in an unequal struggle he would wait until "Professor Simpson" and the stout woman started across country towards Oil City. Then he would quietly follow the other man and Eleanor until they were at a safe distance from the locality—and the rest would be easy. Two of the gang might escape; but the ring-leader—Barrett's fingers locked and interlocked, his eyes contracted; his lower teeth showed through his tightly drawn lips.

Again he turned back toward the house, and saw the shadow of someone at a side window. What had they been doing to Miss Cuyler while he was running up the road and looking for Winthrop and Hambidge? What were they doing to her now? What was the "original plan" the chief of the gang had referred to? Evidently he did not intend to take her back to Buffalo and New York with him. Could it be possible that now, at this moment, they were making preparations to———

With noiseless steps he ran to the front of the house hoping to see the interior through the door, but it was closed. For an instant he halted, and pulled his big revolver from its holster. Then placing one hand on the floor of the porch, he sprang upward; and came down crashing through a rotten board. Quickly he pulled his foot out of the hole, and had half-risen again when a dark body launched itself through the open window close by. Something dealt him a terrific blow on the head; his eyes swam, and with a groan he sank down in a heap.

He could not have been stunned more than a few moments, for in his first regaining consciousness he was dimly, vaguely aware of three people hurrying past him in the darkness, half-leading, half-carrying a fourth; and as he painfully, slowly raised his head a few inches he saw them plunge into the woods.

Then he sank back to the floor of the porch, his head aching, his body benumbed. His brain was seething in fiery circles, and through them was woven the portrait of a young girl in brown and white, her lips half-parted in a smile, her eyes looking frankly, directly, into his.

"I must get to her!" he murmured weakly. "My God! I must get to her somehow. . . . She's there in the woods—they're carrying her off———"

By almost superhuman effort he struggled to his knees, slowly made his way down the steps to the ground, and painfully crawled across the little open space surrounding the house. As he went forward sharp stones cut his hands; twigs, rough, wiry weeds, bushes—a thousand forms of rank undergrowth—impeded his progress; but he kept on, and on, little by little; and finally disapepared in the great, black, silent, awe-inspiring forest.

XXIII.

While Barrett, concealed in the bushes before the house, had been listening to the members of the gang plan their flight, young Jim Tyson, mounted on a fiery little colt, galloping from his father's farm toward Titusville, had an adventure.

He was going up a slope at a pace little short of a runaway—a particularly dark, black slope—when the colt suddenly shied violently, reared, and whirled half-round.

"Whoa, there, Tim!" he commanded; and the same moment realized that he was looking down at a man on foot, who was gripping the colt's bridle with both hands.

"Steady, my friend," the stranger remarked, as if theirs was the most commonplace of meetings.

"Let go there!" Jim shouted. "I'm in a hurry——"

"Oh, I thought he was running away with you," the stranger rejoined; "and supposed you'd be glad of a helping hand. I want to make sure you're not hurt in any way," he added. "Here, Winthrop, turn the bulle's-eye on this young gentleman."

A blinding glare of light flashed into Jim's face, and he raised an arm to shield his eyes.

"Is your name Winthrop!" he exclaimed.

"Yes——"

"Where are you staying in Titusville?"

"At the Brunswick—why?"

"Do you know a Mr. Hambidge there?"

"That's my name!" the lawyer replied, springing out of a light wagon whose dim shape Jim now saw for the first time.

"What do you know about Mr. Winthrop and Mr. Hambidge?" demanded the man who still held tightly to the colt's bridle.

"I've got a letter from them," young Tyson replied, "but—but I was told to deliver it at the hotel."

"Hand it over, my lad, it's all right. You must know the driver of this rig?—he's from Brown's livery. He'll tell you it's all right."

"Better do as he says," advised the driver.

With evident misgiving Jim handed the envelope to Winthrop, who quickly read the note inside, as did Hambidge, and gave it to the third stranger. A single glance was sufficient.

"Barrett has got ahead of us!" the painter exclaimed.

"Yes," growled Wotsirb, "and he's probably queered the game — scared them off."

Then he suddenly asked: "Can you two ride bareback?"

"I can," Hambidge answered.

"I never have, but I'm not afraid to try," Winthrop added.

"Unhook your horses, driver! Leave on their headstalls—snatch off all the other harness. . . . These men have got to sail ahead with me, and can't wait for the wagon."

"Not on your life!" the driver protested. "It ain't my orders——"

"Never mind your orders—this is a case of life or death. Get to work, Winthrop. . . . Here, young man, climb off that colt! I need him, and I'll see he gets back safe to you."

"Is it the sick lady you're going to?" asked Jim Tyson, doubtfully.

"Yes—and if we don't get there quickly she may be dead."

Jim threw himself to the ground.

"Get on," he said. "The colt's yours!"

The driver made no further objection. There was a rattling of chains and buckles, the harnesses were pulled off, and Jim and the driver saw the others dash away; Wotsirb in the lead, trying his best to hold the excited colt under control.

From that moment Hambidge and Winthrop had no time to think of distance or surroundings. They had all they could do to stay safely on the bare, slippery backs of those sweating horses, which blindly followed after the galloping colt as he tore down the long slope, across a level stretch, up a hill, through Pleasantville and out upon the highway beyond.

Another mile, and Wotsirb was almost thrown from the saddle, for at a farm yard gate—Tyson's—the colt turned sharply. Quick action, coupled with superb horsemanship, prevented a catastrophe and a moment later the colt was flying down the road toward Pithole, urged to greater speed by the sound of the other animals close behind, which were plunging through the night half-crazed with terror.

When Wotsirb came to a sharp curve a few minutes later, he pulled in the colt gradually, firmly, and called to his companions to slow down. This they were able to do, for their own mounts, covered with lather, were blowing hard and trembling. As the detective had surmised, just beyond the curve lay Pithole—there they stopped.

"Tie your horses to trees!" he commanded, speaking rapidly in low tones "That's the speaking rapidly infgfig "That's the way. . . . Already? Come on now—quietly, quietly—save your breath. . . . I can see a light away down there to the left!"

On they ran, over the same ground Barrett had passed so recently, and halted by the bushes where he had lain concealed.

"We've missed your friend," whispered the Secret Service man. "He said if we didn't meet him in the road to jump for the house. Now, then—pull your guns, and on with me!"

Side by side, three abreast, they dashed across the open space before the building, sprang up the steps to the porch, burst in through the front door and stopped at the entrance to a room in which a lamp was burning. Two or three empty boxes, evidently used in place of chairs, were scattered about. On a table were a few tin dishes and the remains of a meal. Near the opposite wall were two cot-beds.

(To be Continued.)

TIZ---FOR SORE FEET

Tired, Aching, Swollen, Smelly, Sweaty Feet? Corns, Callouses or Bunions? Use TIZ. It's Sure, Quick and Certain.

You Will Enjoy Using TIZ, The Most Pleasant Remedy You Ever Tried and Moreover It Works.

At last here is instant relief and a lasting permanent remedy for sore feet. No more tired feet. No more aching feet. No more swollen, bad smelling, sweaty feet. No more corns. No more bunions. No more callouses, no matter what ails your feet or what under the sun you've tried without getting relief, **just use TIZ.**

TIZ is totally unlike anything else for the purpose you ever heard of. It's the only foot remedy ever made which acts on the principle of drawing out all the poisonous exudations which cause sore feet. Powders and other remedies merely clog up the pores. TIZ cleanses them out and keeps them clean. It works right off. You will feel bettter the very first time its used. Use it a week and you can forget you ever had sore feet. There is nothing on earth that can compare with it. TIZ is for sale at all druggists 25c per box or direct if you wish from Walter Luther Dodge & Co., Chicago, Ill.

WORKS WITHOUT FAITH

Faith Came After the Works Had Laid the Foundation.

A Bay State belle talks thus about coffee:

"While a coffee drinker I was a sufferer from indigestion and intensely painful nervous headache, from childhood.

"Seven years ago my health gave out entirely. I grew so weak that the exertion of walking, if only for a few feet, made it necessary for me to lie down. My friends thought I was marked for consumption—weak, thin and pale.

"I realized the danger I was in and tried faithfully to get relief from medicines, till, at last, after having employed all kinds of drugs, the doctor acknowledged that he did not believe it was in his power to cure me.

"While in this condition a friend induced me to quit coffee and try Postum, and I did so without the least hope that it would do me any good. I did not like it at first, but when it was properly made I found it was a most delicious and refreshing beverage. I am especially fond of it served at dinner ice-cold, with cream.

"In a month's time I began to improve, and in a few weeks my indigestion ceased to trouble me, and my headache stopped entirely. I am so perfectly well now that I do not look like the same person, and I have so gained in flesh that I am 15 pounds heavier than ever before.

"This is what Postum has done for me. I still use it and shall always do so." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Glasses Absolutely Free

Now look here, all you weak-eyed, spectacle-wearing readers of this paper, you've just got to quit wearing your dim, scratchy, headache-producing, sight-destroying spectacles at once, for this is what generally causes cataracts and other serious eye troubles. You must lay aside those old spex right now and I'll send you a brand new pair of my wonderful **"Perfect Vision"** glasses absolutely free of charge.

—These **"Perfect Vision"** glasses will enable you to read the very finest print in your bible even by the dim firelight—

—These **"Perfect Vision"** glasses will enable you to thread the smallest-eyed needle you can lay your hands on—

—These **"Perfect Vision"** glasses will enable you to shoot the smallest bird off the tallest tree top on the cloudiest days—

—These **"Perfect Vision"** glasses will enable you to distinguish a horse from a cow at the greatest distance, and as far as your eye can reach—

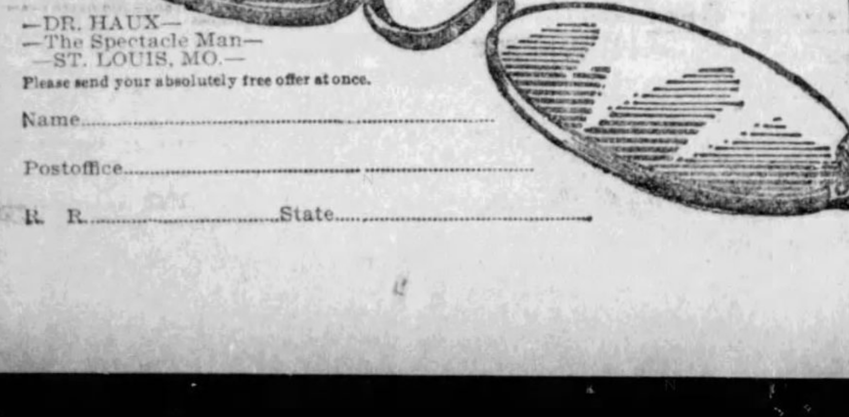
Now please remember these wonderful **"Perfect Vision"** glasses are free—absolutely free to every reader of this paper—not a cent need you pay for them now and never.

I therefore insist that you sit down right now—this very minute—and write me your name and address at once, and I will immediately mail you my Perfect Home Eye Tester and a four-dollar cash certificate entitling you to a brand new pair of my wonderful **"Perfect Vision"** glasses absolutely free of charge—just as cheerfully as I have sent them to nearly all the other spectacle-wearers in your county.

Now, friend, please don't be lazy, but get out your writing paper or write me your name and address on the below coupon at once—that's all.

Address:—DR. HAUX—
—The Spectacle Man—
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Note:—The above house is perfectly reliable.



—DR. HAUX—
—The Spectacle Man—
—ST. LOUIS, MO.—
Please send your absolutely free offer at once.

Name..........
Postoffice..........
R. R.......... State..........

Farmstead

QUESTIONS FOR ANSWER

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answer possible.

I would like to have a reader of these columns tell me how to destroy the life of a tree without cutting it down. Will saltpetre placed in holes burned in the tree do the work?—S., Pittston, Pa.

Will some reader of the Farmstead give me directions for poisoning grain so as to kill English sparrows that are a nuisance to us?—M., Sherwood, Mich.

Will some reader give the cause and a cure for black-leg, a disease common in young cattle?—R., Wise, Va.

I have a fine filly that will be two years old next spring. She seems to favor the right fore foot while grazing, and when walking it turns over. If I do not get the foot straightened I fear she will become club footed. I would be glad if someone would give me a remedy for this.—D., Jennings, N. C.

SELLING PORK

It seems almost impossible of belief, but there are, nevertheless, thousands of farmers who will spend time, labor and money in the fattening of pigs and the production of pork, and then sell them to a butcher at his own price—in a good many cases not realizing the cost of production, says a writer in the Practical Farmer. While in some cases this may be unavoidable, there are many farmers having milk routes or near town connections who could sell all their pork to consumers at a handsome advance over wholesale prices. A case in point occurred here last fall. Ten cents per pound was offered for a 320-pound hog, but this not being satisfactory, the hog was cut up and sold as pork to different parties at 16 cents a pound, and over $15 more was realized, besides the head kept. A lady here always converts her hogs into sausage, pork chops, shortening and lard and has a ready market, getting as much per pound as the butcher, and generally has more orders than she can fill. Butcher's sausage generally has an affinity for beef scraps, and the consumer will buy a better article if offered. If the butcher makes money buying your hogs, why not keep this profit yourself? A good sausage grinder with fly wheel can be bought for $7. This will grind about 300 pounds an hour.

GASOLINE ON THE FARM

The gasoline engine is revolutionizing rural life. Twenty years ago there were many conveniences available for a city home that could not by any possibility be enjoyed by the country dweller. No matter how much capital the farmer might have, he could not successfully bring to his country dwelling all of the facilities available to residents of the towns, says a writer in the Farm World.

This resulted in the rural family removing to town as soon as a competence had been obtained. Some one has said that the thing that makes life worth living is the thing we haven't got. The prosperous farmer gives up his splendid acres, his health-giving environment, his natural surroundings, and cages himself and family on a lot 50 x 100 feet, all for the chance to possess himself of the conveniences and comforts of a city home.

With the aid of the gasoline engine he can now bring to his home in the country all of the advantages that formerly induced him to move into town. He can have in his rural dwelling the desirable features of a city residence with the disadvantages eliminated.

It is as easy to install plumbing in a farm house as it is in a city home. For drainage a cesspool will answer all of the purposes of a sewer. The water supply can be obtained from either a well or a large cistern, and a gasoline engine will furnish power for producing sufficient pressure to force the water where desired.

With the water pressure once installed, the steam or hot water heating system becomes a possibility. We have found a hot water heating plant very satisfactory. Electricity for illuminating the house can be generated whenever the gasoline engine is running, and stored in a battery ready for use when needed. Here we have our home in the country which will compete in every detail with the most complete city residence—even to the electric door bell.

However, we have not yet exhausted the possibilities of the gasoline motor in the farm home. With only a little additional shafting the engine becomes a veritable Aladdin's lamp for the housewife. It makes a reality of the dream that has tantalized generations of farm mothers, for it will run the washing machine, the clothes wringer, the cream separator and the churn.

It is no longer unusual to find the farmer grinding his grain with his gasoline motor, instead of hauling it to a mill. He also chops his cornstalks and hay before feeding them to his stock. In fact, there are now few dairy farms of any size that are without a gasoline engine in the barn.

There is still another gasoline device available for the farmer. This is the automobile. As yet one can hardly tell all the benefits which will come to the people living in the country when the motor car comes more generally into use as a part of the farm equipment.

One thing is certain, there is no business which has greater need of motor cars. It would seem to follow that a farmer's very need of such devices would make it possible to afford them. He will soon decide that he cannot afford to do without an auto, but it will really take two to make the farm equipment complete—the touring car and the motor truck.

Automobiles have now become perfected until they are thoroughly practical. With intelligent care they are no more liable to get out of order than are any of the other expensive farm machines. Their greatest recommendation, perhaps, would be their saving in time and horseflesh, but being a woman, their possibilities along a social line appeal to me.

No more necessity of spending the summer evenings at home because the horses are too tired to haul us any place! The automobile will get us to our destination in a mere fraction of the time that the horses would require. It seems as though it were the last thing needed, to give the country dweller all of the pleasures of the city that are worth having. It will solve the question of social life for the farmer and his family.

In order to get the greatest benefit from her new leisure, however, she must learn to run her automobile. She can master this in two or three trips with a competent instructor. There is not a difficult thing about their management. It is now so common to see a woman driving her own machine that it causes no comment whatever.

PLANTING TREES

The most desirable soil for fruit trees is a rich loam, naturally dry or made so by drainage.

Before planting, prepare the land well by deep plowing, then harrow, removing all stumps and roots. Lay off the rows at proper distances and dig the holes at least two feet wide and two feet deep; fill the holes by breaking in the sides commencing at the bottom and going upward.

Use surface soil in filling the holes, mixing one or two shovelsful of well decomposed barnyard manure or two pounds of bone meal. All fertilizer must be thoroughly incorporated with the soil. Avoid the contact of the roots with heating manure. If any of the roots are broken or bruised, remove them with a sharp knife.

For this climate experience has taught us that young (one or two year old) thrifty trees are better than large ones. Small trees can be removed from the nursery with all their roots, but a four or five-year old tree cannot be taken up without cutting away a large portion of them.

Success in transplanting trees is increased as attention is paid in selecting well-rooted, vigorous, young trees, instead of large, heavy-branched ones.

Give as many sound roots and as little head or top to a tree as possible.

Before planting two-year trees, they should have their branches cut back to one-half their length or less, the lower limbs less than those above cutting in shorter as you go upward, leaving the leader the longest.

Fall planting is very much better than late winter or spring. As soon as we have a killing frost to cause the leaves to drop and the soil is damp, then is the best time to plant trees.

Trees planted in early fall start off in spring and do better, make one-third more growth, then those planted late. In this climate vegetation, although inactive in winter in forming leaves and wood, is not so as to making roots. To get good results from your trees, keep them well cultivated. Stir the soil often during summer.

Never plant corn or grain among your trees. If the soil needs lime and potash, supply the deficiency with bone meal, hardwood ashes or some good fertilizer.

SALAD PLANTS

Very many cultivate nothing but lettuce as a salad plant. There are so many plants that are now availble for this purpose that a list and description of them may have interest.

After lettuce, chicory and endive are probably the most commonly used by our French connoisseurs as plants to be used straight or in mixture with lettuce in salads. Endive is as easily grown as lettuce, but chicory requires more care, to have the finest flavor. Not long ago, in my travels, a Fenchman who caters to high class French family trade showed me how he grew this delicately flavored plant to perfection. He sowed his seed in a seed bed, and when plants were quite large and strong he transplanted them into beds about four feet wide, with walks raised two or three inches to allow good irrigation. Over these beds he spread coarse straw or hay about three inches deep. This mulch was laid loosely over the plants, and the plants were allowed to make their growth underneath the straw. This method causes the plants to "bleach," and when cut they look a little like blanched celery.

Another method used by some growers is: As soon as large, healthy plants are obtainable, the "parsnip-like" roots may be lifted and transplanted into deep packing boxes. The boxes are, say, two feet deep, with six or eight inches of soil filled in and well settled. These boxes are covered wth cloth or burlap and kept well watered. This process blanches the leaves in fine shape. Two or three boxes of one yard square surface will supply a family through the season with the most delicately flavored salad, or to serve as part of a mixed salad.

Chives are almost indispensible for a mixed salad. These are as easily grown as onions—either from seed or division of root clumps. There are many who also think their salad lacks flavor without the dandelion, but as this is such a pest in the garden and lawn it is not very popular with the American gardener.

Suitable plants for salads are becoming more popular and important each year, and the market gardener that can produce the finest product finds ready sale. Nearly every one has enough space in their garden to grow all the salad plants that family cn use, of good, clean and fresh quality, surpassing any grown and marketed in the usual way.

KEEP FARM RECORD

While a good memory is of great value, a written record is often more reliable and satisfactory. This is true not only of financial matters, of buying and selling, but also of the work done on the farm, the time of planting and harvesting, the dates of breeding animals and the dates when the young are born. The merchant does not trust his memory for his accounts, and at least once each year he balances his books to learn how he stands. The lawyer keeps records of his cases, the points for and against his clients and the decisions of the courts. The physician keeps a record of his patients, of their symptoms from day to day, and of the medicines prescribed. In fact, nearly all business men, excepting farmers, keep more or less full records and accounts of their business, while very few farmers ever keep a line of writing to show what they have done from year to year.

This is a great mistake. Experience and judgment are the only guides to success in any line, and on the farm the lines of work are so varied that no man can be safe in depending on his memory alone to know the actual work and results of even a few years. Memory plays us queer tricks sometimes, and it is often surprising how widely the facts, as recorded, differ from our recollection of them. We often speak of an "early" or a "late" season, though written records show that there is rarely any great difference in the time of planting, and still less difference in the time of ripening for any one crop. Even the railroad managers know that a certain crop will be ready for market at very near a certain date and schedules for extra fruit and vegetable trains, including the very day when they shall be put into service, are often arranged months in advance. The railroad manager knows when potatoes and melons and peaches will be ready to ship fully as well as do the growers. He knows because he has records to show when these crops were ready in previous seasons.

In farm crops there is the same regularity in ripening, and the man who has kept records on any one variety of any crop for a few years can predict within two or three days of the time when the crop will be ready to gather, and so can plan his work accordingly. It is easy to use such records of past work, and so plan intelligently for the future. A reference to the records will show the dates of the latest hard frosts for a series of years, and so will show when it is safe to plant, and the same records will show the dates of the earliest killing frosts in the fall, and so inform the planter how late he may reasonably trust the weather. Of course, these dates will vary from year to year, but it is safe to trust the average.

In the most successful handling of stock, records are absolutely necessary. One does not like to buy, and it is often difficult to sell, a cow which is expected to calve "some time in the spring." It is a matter of business economy with the buyer to know the exact week when the calf may be expected. If the cow is not to be sold, the matter is equally important, as the owner will want to give her special feed and care at the proper time.

And so we might go through the whole list of the many things which must be looked after on every farm. Everyone knows the trouble and cost which have so often occurred because some detail of past work has been forgotten, and no one who has ever kept a record of his work can be induced to give it up. Five cents invested in a memorandum book and pencil can give a record which will often be worth more than an additional man in the field.

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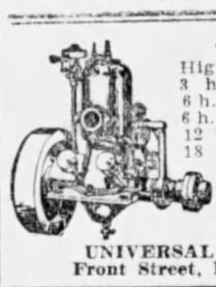

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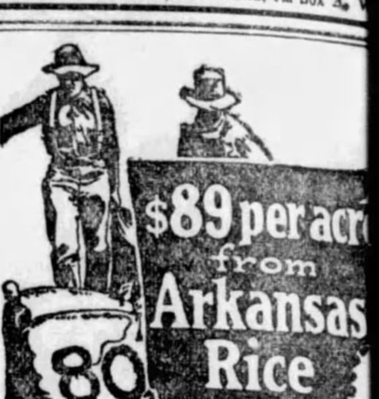

"Experiment?" said Mr. Smith, "there is no experiment to it at all. It's an *established* farm business now. I secured 1,200 acres of uncleared land at $10 per acre about three years ago. Last year I put 90 acres to rice—this year 160 acres. The profits from these two crops will *cover the cost* of the *entire* 1,200 acres and leave some money besides. I am getting 2% on $100 valuation (about 75% of actual investment). Back home at LaPorte, Ind., the best I could make from farm property was 3% on $100 actually invested."

M. F. Smith was talking to a man in the smoking car, who was on his way (via Cotton Belt Route) to the Arkansas rice fields, to (as he said) "investigate things down there and then, maybe, try out a small tract." Neither man knew the other. They just "got to talkin'" as men will in a smoking compartment. As I write, it's too early to know much about this year's yields, but I just received this first report:

"Oct. 1st, 1911. "Dr. A. D. Bunn, Humphrey, Ark., had up to Sept. 28 threshed 40 acres of his rice field. 9½ acres made 1,000 bushels, and 30 acres brought 2,880 bushels—selling for 92½¢ per bu. at the thresher, bringing him $89.72 per acre."

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The above ailments are mainly caused by the clogging of the intestinal tract with **mucoid and catarrhal accretions**, backing up poisonous fluids into the stomach, and otherwise deranging the digestive system. I want every sufferer of any of these diseases to test this wonderful treatment. **You are not asked to take this treatment for a week or two** before you will feel its great benefits—**only one dose is usually required.** I say emphatically it is a positive, permanent remedy and I will prove it to you if you will allow me to. I will send the complete $1.00 treatment to sufferers absolutely **Free** so you can try it in your own home at my expense.

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QUESTION BUREAU

RULES—1. Your real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers we will reply in print, but never by mail.

ECZEMA CURE

I would like to have a cure for eczema published in the Question Bureau.—H. S. R., Nicholville, N. Y.

Eczema is perhaps the most obstinate of all skin diseases and its cure is one of the most difficult to accomplish. Sometimes the best skin specialist fails to gain any power over the disease. At other times corrections of minute errors in diet will bring about a cure. The only household remedies that could be recommended are those that relieve the itching. One of the best of these is carbolic acid in weak solution—two or three per cent. This may be applied on a bit of absorbent gauze. Special care should be taken not to enclose a particular part completely with the weak carbolic acid. Non-irritating powders such as calamine and oxide of zinc are often useful. When the disease becomes chronic it is apt to be extremely obstinate.

CONGRESSMEN

How many representatives are there in the lower house of the United States congress? How many represent the state of West Virginia and what are their names, and what districts do they represent? Give the salaries of representatives.—J. P., Overhill, W. Va.

There are 392 congressman in the lower house of the present congress. Of these 165 are Republicans, 226 Democrats, one a Socialist. West Virginia has five representatives. They are John W. Davis, first district; William G. Brown, second district; Adam C. Littlepage, third district; John M. Hamilton, fourth district, and James A. Hughes, fifth district. The salaries of the representatives are $7,500 per annum.

SOCIALISM

I would like to have the Question Bureau please tell what Socialism is. —M. G. B., Perry, O.

The following extract is taken from an article on socialism, written by A. M. Simons, a Socialist.

"Socialism is a word having two distinct but related meanings. Primarily it is used as the name of a certain philosophy of history and method of interpreting and analyzing social phenomena. In the second place, since this philosophy and method have as one of their principal conclusions that society is revolving toward a co-operative social organization where the means for the production and distribution of wealth are the collective property of the working class, while the goods which are to be consumed become the private property of the individual workers. The philosophy of socialism, as generally accepted by the Socialist parties of the world at the present time, takes as its fundamental hypothesis what has been variously called the materialism, or economic determinism.

"'In every historic epoch the prevailing mode of economic production and exchange, and the social organization necessarily following from it, form the basis upon which is built up, and from which alone can be explained, the political and intellectual history of that epoch; and consequently the whole history of mankind since the dissolution of primitive tribal society, holding land in common ownership, has been a history of class struggles, contests between exploiting and exploited, ruling and oppressed classes; the history of these class struggles forms a series of evolution; nowadays, a stage has been reached where the exploited and oppressed class—the proletariat—cannot attain its emancipation from the sway of the exploiting and ruling class—the burgeoise—without at the same time, and once for all, emancipating society at large from all exploitations, oppression, class distinctions and class struggles.'"

HENRY W. GRADY

I would like to have a sketch of the life of Henry W. Grady published in these columns.—W. H., Langdon, D. C.

Henry Woodfin Grady, the American journalist and author, was born May 24, 1850, and died December 23, 1889. In 1868 he graduated from the University of Georgia and studied in the University of Virginia for the next two years. He then began his journalistic career with contributions to the Atlanta Constitution. Grady was connected with many different papers during his life, becoming part owner of the paper with which he started just a few years before his death. He was a very good journalist, writing at one time vivid descriptions of the Charleston earthquake. At Atlanta he gave a lecture which secured for him a local reputation as an orator. He made other well-known speeches on various subjects from that time on. His last and greatest effort was "The Future of the Negro" (December, 1889.) Grady was the first to present to the north the views of the more enlightened portion of the reconstructed south—its belief that the "struggle between the states was war and not rebellion," but at the same time its readiness to identify itself with the united progress of the nation. His services in this behalf were very important. He aided in the establishment of a soldiers' home for confederates, assisted in several state elections. He declined public office, but was frequently mentioned for nomination to the United States senate.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM

I would like to have you publish a history of the life of C. L. Vallandigham.—M. E. B., Macksburg, O.

Clement Laird Vallandigham was born in New Lisbon, O., in 1820, died in Lebanon, O., in 1871. In 1842 he was admitted to the bar. In 1845-46 he was a member of the Ohio legislature, and from 1847 to 1849 edited the Dayton Empire. He was an extreme state rights Democrat. He represented the Dayton district in congress from 1858 until March 3, 1863. He was conspicuous for his bitter utterances regarding the war for the Union. After his term in congress expired, he returned to Ohio, and in public speeches attacked the administration with great bitterness. For his treasonable speeches he was arrested by General Burnside, taken to Cincinnati, tried by court-martial, and sentenced to confinement during the war. President Lincoln changed this to banishment across the lines. He was sent into the Confederate lines, but was received very coldly. He made his way on a blockade-runner to Bermuda and thence to Canada. While there the Ohio Democrats nominated him for governor, but he was defeated by John Brough by a tremendous majority. Vallandigham returned to Ohio, and resumed the practice of law, which he continued till his death.

NORTH STAR

Please tell something about the north star.—C. W. B., Centerville, Pa.

In astronomy the north star is the north polar star, of the constellation Ursa Minor, also called Polaris. This star is close to the north pole, never sets, thus being of great importance to navigations in the northern hemisphere. The line joining the stars of Ursa Minor, or the Great Bear, nearly passes through the north star.

PLURALITY AND MAJORITY

Will you please explain the difference between the terms, plurality and majority as applied to votes cast in elections?—Mrs. S. J. S., Grand Rapids, Mich.

P. S.—Do not think I am seeking information because I wish to vote, for I am not a suffragette.—S. J. S.

A candidate's plurality is the difference between the number of votes he receives and the number cast for the candidate who is defeated. If there are more than two candidates the plurality of the successful candidate is the difference between the votes cast for him and of those cast for the man who receives the next largest number. If a candidate receives a majority more than fifty per cent of all the votes cast at the election are for him. In other words he has more votes than all the rest of candidates combined.

MARY LYON

Please tell me all you can concerning the life of Mary Lyon.—C. M. C., Mechanicsburg, O.

Mary Lyon, the American educator, was born February 28, 1797, and died March 5, 1849. Her birthplace was Buckland, Massachusetts. At the age of 18 she began to teach school, afterwards studying at Sanderson academy, Ashfield, and at the Byfield academy, near Newburyport. In 1821 she was engaged as a teacher at Sanderson academy, and three years later became associate principal of the Adams Female academy a. Londonderry, New Hampshire. In 1828, Miss Lyon and the principal of this school moved to Ipswich, Mass., where they were followed by a number of their pupils, and established a seminary of which Miss Lyon had practically the entire charge for a number of years. The establishment of a seminary for girls, embodying the same principles of education as the Ipswich school, and at the same time offering its advantages at a low price, became the main purpose of her life; and in 1834 she resigned her position at Ipswich, and, amid great discouragements, undertook the work of founding such a seminary. A few clergymen aided her so that she was finally able to obtain contributions enough to establish the school. On November 8, 1837, a part of the buildings having been completed, the school was opened in South Hadley with about 80 pupils, under the name of the Mt. Holyoke Female seminary. For 12 years Mary Lyon was president of this institution, during which time it was enlarged, and gained a national reputation for its high intellectual and moral standard.

MSS. FOR PUBLICATION

Will you please tell me how manuscripts are prepared for publication?—H. B. H., Claoncy, Mont.

Use good, thick, plain white paper of ordinary letter size. Have it typewritten, if possible, because it is natural for a publisher's reader to prefer the article which is most easily read. If you must use a pen, then get jet black ink, write very plainly, punctuate and capitalize properly, and never interline.

Write on one side of the paper only, number the sheets consecutively at the top. Don't fasten them together in any way. Make the manuscript up in a package without folding. Never roll manuscript for the press. No one will take the trouble to read it. Inclose an envelope large enough to take in the MSS., addressed to yourself, and with sufficient postage for its return affixed by stamps.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

I would like to have a short sketch of the life of Florence Nightingale.—A. T. M., St. Paris, O.

Florence Nightingale, the English philanthropist, was born May 15, 1820, and died August 13, 1910. She was best known for her work in the hospitals during the Crimean war, when she revolutionized army nursing. Early in life she became interested in hospital work, examining various hospitals through Europe, and was trained as nurse by the Protestant Sisters of Mercy at Kaiserwerth-on-Rhine. In 1854 she went to the Crimea, having organized a band of trained nurses in a week, and established the great hospital at Scutari, where she showed rare gifts of organization and heroism. Her health failed suddenly because of her severe efforts; but she refused to accept for herself the subscription of 50,000 pounds raised for her, preferring to use it for the foundation of the Nightingale home at St. Thomas' hospital. She was frequently consulted by royal commissions in regard to field and camp hospitals. She also gave valuable service during the American civil war and the Franco-Prussian war.

CITIES OF CANADA

Please give the population of the following Canadian cities: Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, St. John, Vancouver and Calgary.—E. C., Eureka, Calif.

The estimated population in 1910 of Montreal and suburbs was 500,000, and of Toronto, 355,000. In 1909 the estimated population of Vancouver was 110,-068. The census of 1906 showed Calgary to have a population of 11,976, and that of 1901 gave Halifax 40,832, and St. John, 40,711.

COMPOSITION OF GUNPOWDER

Please give the per cent of the different materials used in making gunpowder.—M. E. F., Sevierville, Tenn.

There are wide limits as to the amounts of the different materials used in the manufacture of gunpowder. The United States government has adopted the following proportions: Saltpetre, 75 per cent; charcoal, 15 per cent; and sulphur, 10 per cent.

CENTER OF POPULATION

Will you please tell how the center of population of this country is determined? Also where is the present center situated?—N. S. W., Port Townsend, Wash.

The center of population, as computed by the census bureau, is the center of gravity of the population. In making these calculations each individual is assumed to be of equal weight. The calculation is made by taking a tentative point of latitude and longitude and figuring to or from it. The country is divided up into squares as marked by the lines of latitude and longitude, and the population of these squares ascertained. Then their distance from the assumed center multiplied by the number of people contained constitutes their unit value in the grand calculation, and in effect is this: One of these squares of population, containing for example ten people and located 100 miles from the center, would just offset a district containing 100 people located ten miles from and on the opposite side of the center.

The center of population of the United States is four and one-quarter miles south of Unionville, Monroe county, Indiana, according to a census bureau announcement today. Since 1900, when it was six miles southeast of Columbus, Ind., it has moved 31 miles westward and seven-tenths of a mile northward. The westward movement was more than twice that of the 1890-1900 decade. This acceleration of the westward movement is attributed by census officials principally to the growth of the Pacific and southwestern states.

The geographical center of the United States is in northern Kansas, so that the center of population, therefore, is about 550 miles east of the geographical center of the country.

THE NAME DIXIE

Please tell why southern part of this country was called Dixie.—W. G. C., Galax, Va.

Dixie, the name associated with the southern states, is supposed to be derived from the name of a kind-hearted slave-holder on Manhattan island in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Because of the kind treatment he bestowed upon his negroes they came to regard his plantation as a sort of an earthly paradise. When any of them were taken away from home they always pined for "Dixie's." When slavery moved southward the same ideal of "Dixie's" was taken along, and the chant which the former slaves sang of their old home became so widespread that its origin was lost sight of and it came to be applied to the southern homes of negroes.

In the South "Dixie" is held to mean the Southern states, the word being regarded as a derivation and corruption of "Mason and Dixon's line," which originally divided the free and slave states. It is supposed by the Southerners to have first come in use when Texas joined the Union and the negroes frequently sang of it as "Dixie."

MISCELLANEOUS

T. L. B., Bloomington, Ind.—The United States has no national flower.

J. F., Millville, Pa.—We do not give arguments for debates in these columns.

H. M., Newmansville, Pa.—An answer to your question was published in the Bureau of November 15.

G. P., West Valley, N. Y.—Look in some history for a detailed account of the Franco-Prussian war.

G. T., Tilden, Nebr.—It is our opinion that a man may destroy his own property if he wishes to do so.

J. D. W., Denver, Colo.—A slight error recently made in the Question Bureau has been called to our attention. We stated that Rhode Island had a population of 4,542,610 when it should be 542,610.

Smoke of Herbs Cures Catarrh

A Simple, Safe, Reliable Way and It Costs Nothing to Try.

This preparation of herbs, leaves, flowers and berries (containing no tobacco or habit-forming drugs) is either smoked in an ordinary clean pipe or smoking tube, and by drawing the medicated smoke into the mouth and inhaling into the lungs or sending it out through the nostrils in a perfectly natural way, the worst case of Catarrh can be eradicated.

It is not unpleasant to use, and at the same time it is entirely harmless, and can be used by man, woman or child.

Just as Catarrh is contracted by breathing cold or dust and germ-laden air, just so this balmy antiseptic smoking remedy goes to all the affected parts of the air passages of the head, nose, throat and lungs. It can readily be seen why the ordinary treatments, such as sprays, ointments, salves, liquid or tablet medicines fail—they do not and can not reach all the affected parts.

If you have catarrh of the nose, throat or lungs, choking, stopped-up feeling, colds, catarrhal headaches; if you are given to hawking and spitting, this simple yet scientific treatment should cure you.

An illustrated book which goes thoroughly into the whole question of the cause, cure and prevention of catarrh will, upon request, be sent you by Dr. J. W. Blosser, 254 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga.

He will, also, mail you five days' free treatment. You will at once see that it is a wonderful remedy, and as it only costs one dollar for the regular treatment, it is within the reach of everyone. It is not necessary to send any money—simply send your name and address and the booklet and free trial package will be mailed you immediately.

Rations for Sioux Stopped.

Minneapolis Journal.

For the first time since the government has had charge of the Sioux Indians the issuance of rations has been stopped. No subsistence of any kind has been furnished the Indians for three months. For several years a small ration of beef, sugar and flour has been issued to the old and indigent, and this will be done again this winter, but only to those who are infirm. The Indians for the first time have shipped their own cattle to Chicago this year. They have sent several trainloads, and have received top prices for them, netting them thousands of dollars.

Pyramids Are Costly.

Los Angeles Tribune.

A contractor with a head for figures and building estimates has estimated that the Cheops pyramid could not be duplicated today for less than $100,000,000. With modern machinery and the employment of 40,000 stone cutters, haulers, quarrymen, masons and laborers, a duplicate of the pyramid could be erected in two years. It has been calculated that the work really required the services of 100,000 men working for 30 years. The Cheops pyramid occupies a space of 12¾ acres and is 746 feet high.

Corn Crop of Dakota.

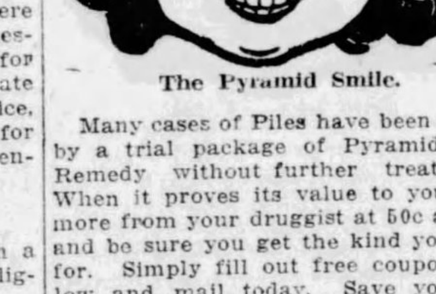
Minneapolis Journal.

North Dakota is estimating that she has grown this year ten million bushels of corn as against about two millions in recent years. And she is counting on a doubling of the acreage next year over this year. South Dakota has long been a corn state, and corn is a lifesaver. North Dakota can by careful seed selection—getting the best—reap many fold in the years to come.

The defeat of reciprocity will compel the northwest to advance her farmer methods. Let's move on the enemy of bad farming with a vengeance. The lands from Minnesota, through the Dakotas and including Montana, cannot be surpassed in productive power on this continent, if they are treated well

Piles Quickly Cured at Home

Instant Relief. Permanent Cure—Trial Package Mailed Free to All in Plain Wrapper.



The Pyramid Smile.

Many cases of Piles have been cured by a trial package of Pyramid Pile Remedy without further treatment. When it proves its value to you, get more from your druggist at 50c a box, and be sure you get the kind you ask for. Simply fill out free coupon below and mail today. Save yourself from the surgeon's knife and its torture, the doctor and his bills.

FREE PACKAGE COUPON

PYRAMID DRUG COMPANY, 402 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich. Kindly send me a sample of Pyramid Pile Remedy, at once by mail, FREE, in plain wrapper.

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Street.........................

City............... State........

Big Buck Shot in Adirondacks.

Mohawk alley Register.

D. P. Webster, Ernest Hendricks and Clarence Lapp returned Monday from the Adirondacks with the largest buck brought from the north in many years. It was shot by Mr. Lapp and weighed 310 pounds, measured nearly nine feet from tip of nose to tail and had a most perect head, each antler having five uniform and nicely formed prongs. The buck must have been trodding the Adirondacks for years, as it wa swithout teeth and the antlers indicated that he was well along in years.

Mr. Webster, who each year visits the Adirondacks, when he first saw the deer after it had been shot was so staraled at the size of it that he gasped and imagined it was a mule. The guides also informed the Fort Plainers that nothing to compare with it had been shot in the Adirondacks during the last decade.

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powdrpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manuf'r., 14 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write to-day.

I'll Rid You of Your Asthma

I Will Send You A Free Trial Of My Treatment To Prove Its Wonderful Effects.

For years and years, thousands of sufferers have been following the beaten path in the treatment of Asthma,—and they are still gasping and clutching for breath.

Quick Relief With My Treatment. Try It And Prove It.

The ordinary so-called "remedies" are but habitual failures. I have tried them all. I am a physician. Day and night for years I almost felt as if the hand of death was clutching at my throat, and that every breathless struggle would be my last.

I exhausted medical books in a vain search for a cure. At last I discovered my own treatment, used it, and if an angel had come and carried me suddenly aloft I could not have been more surprised at its results.

I ask no asthma sufferer to believe me. I am known only by my works. I want to prove to you that this treatment not only actually cures, but cures permanently. I do not ask a cent. All you have to do is to send me your name and address and I will send you a free trial treatment of my asthma remedy, as quick as the mail can bring it to you.

Send your letter to me, Dr. W. K. Walrath, Box 152 Adams, New York. Friends, I want to rescue you from those blood-curdling, "smothered-alive" spasms forever. Will you let me prove I can do it? Not only asthma but hay fever and bronchitis disappear gloriously by the use of the treatment. Write me today.

The Largest Sassafras Tree.

Atlanta Constitution.

Atlanta leads the south in many respects, the nation in several ways, but until recently the fact that Atlanta leads the world in at least one thing has been unknown. A sassafras tree is the principal in Atlanta's new bid for fame. The largest sassafras tree in the world, says the department of agriculture.

To most people the name sassafras is associated in their minds with the picture of a low, stunted bush luxuriantly foliaged from the roots, of which their grandmothers made tea to "cure spring fever" and other ills of that nature. A sassafras tree has been a thing unknown.

In the yard of the First Methodist church of Atlanta the sassafras tree stands, passed by thousands each day, none of whom has realized that in that yard was growing the biggest tree of its kind in the world. Few of the members of the church were cognizant of its existence, though it has shaded little children in their play for many years and will probably perform the same loving task for years to come.

The tree, according to the experts of the agricultural department, is more than 100 years old. It is seven and a half feet in circumference, 50 feet high and has a spread of more than 40 feet, overshadowing all the trees in its neighborhood.

MAKE $21.00 NEXT SATURDAY

Easy Money—Waiting for YOU. Be quick, write today. Sell the MARVEL VAPORIZER for Coal Oil Lamps and Lanterns. Startling new invention, just out. Makes Common Lamp a Vapor Lamp. Cuts oil bills in two. No mantles to break. Brilliant, white light. Low in price—sells like wildfire—2 to 4 in every house. Listen: Acborn, Utah, says, "quickest, easiest seller I ever saw." Kreiger, Mo., cleared $91 one week. Exciting business—easy, profitable work. Halbman, Wisc., made $12 first day. Anyone can make this money, so hurry, HURRY. You can average

$42.00 A WEEK

Men or women, this is your opportunity. EXPERIENCE IS UNNECESSARY, work all or spare time. Make big money—be independent. Not for sale in stores. We give you protection and territory FREE. Send no money, but write quick for information. DO IT NOW before it's too late.

Sidney Fairchild Co., 363 Fairchild Bldg, Toledo, O.

No Chinese Typewriters.

New York Sun.

Typewriters are now made for use in nearly a hundred different languages, and they are sold all over the world; but there is still one great nation which, for a very simple reason, has no typewriters that write its tongue. That nation is China.

The English alphabet has 26 letters, the Russian 36. The typewriter produced for the Russian market is the largest made; but no typewriters could be made that would begin to be big enough for the Chinese language, which has no alphabet, but is represented by sign characters, of which there are about 50,000. Of the great number of words found in the English language, only a small proportion are used for the ordinary purposes of speech, and the same is true of the characters used in the Chinese language, but the number of Chinese characters commonly employed is still far greater than could be put on any typewriter. So this nation of 400,000,000 people has no typewriter in its own tongue.

But that doesn't mean that no typewriters are sold in China. More and more Chinese are learning other languages besides their own, and Chinese merchants and resident foreign merchants use typewriters, and they are used in legations and in consular offices, and in banks and shipping offices and colleges, and by missionaries, by various people. Altogether there are sold in China a good many typewriters.

Strength of Beetles.

Harper's Weekly.

If asked to name the strongest animals, most persons begin with the largest, the elephant, and continue with oxen, horses, etc. This is, of course, correct in so far as their total horsepower is concerned, but for real strength, proportioned to the size and weight of the animal, one must go to the insect world. Compared with insects, the strength of almost any large animal, and especially of man, is absurd.

A man is considered strong if he can drag a mass weighing three or four times as much as himself, but the beetle will walk with 500 times his own weight. If a man were placed under a wooden box with five times his weight on top to hold it down, he would remain there indefinitely, but to retain a stag beetle prisoner, in the same way, one must pile on top of the box at least 1,800 times its weight.

Umbrellas Succeed Canes.

London Graphic.

Unless it was raining, the umbrella used to be the badge of middle age, the indication of a serious mind; the token, one might almost say, of the Sabbath. But in the last 10 years the umbrella habit has surreptitiously stolen on the majority of the inhabitants of these islands and has become so much of a custom that no one notices it. The holiday maker carries a stick on his country walks, but the young man about town no longer wields a cane by day and a crutch to go with his opera hat by night. He carries instead the modern umbrella, a slender, elegant implement, less sturdy than a cane. Early in the present year the stick, encouraged by the summer and the sun, seemed on the verge of a revival. Gay young whangees, brilliant penangs, steady old malaccas came out from hiding and, disporting themselves in the best circles, challenged the long supremacy of the umbrella. But with the autumn rains they are going back to their shelter, and a wet winter, we fear, will establish the umbrella habit on a firmer base than ever.

Hard on Digestion.

Kansas City Journal.

Concordia has a man, Joe Hilbert, who eats handles off bureaus and devours bolts and nails. The other day he took all the handles and bolts off the bureau and swallowed them. After a consultation the doctors decided to operate. In addition to all the handles from the dresser, the surgeon removed about 20 nails of various sizes, needles, machine needles, hairpins, bolts, screws, tacks, bits of iron, lead and wood and any amount of ordinary pins. The man had evidently been eating everything in sight for a week and his stomach was filled with the stuff. The operation was a delicate one and the man has a fair chance of recovery.

25 Christmas Post Cards 10c

THE BEST YOU EVER SAW. 25 NO TWO ALIKE. 25 of the Best Christmas Post Cards ever sold for 10c. All different, consisting of Holly, Mistletoe, Christmas Bells, etc., with inscriptions. Some are embossed and in gold, all are lithographed in many colors on a good quality of cardboard. Sent prepaid with our large catalogue and special offer, all for 10c. HERMAN & CO. 2430 North Halsted St., Dept. C.226, CHICAGO

Calendar FREE. This lovely new 4-page 1912 calendar with four beautiful cards sent for two cent stamp to cover postage. A. PORTER, 107 Clinton St., Chicago, Dept. 655

FREE FOR SELLING Christmas Cards. BOYS VIOLIN. This fine sweet toned violin, white horse hair bow and box of resin given for selling only 20 pkgs. Art Post Cards at 10c per pkg. Order cards today—When sold, send $2.00 and receive VIOLIN, Etc., promptly. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Address GATES MFG. CO., DEPT. 808 CHICAGO.

STEM WIND & SET WATCH RING & CHAIN FREE FOR SELLING POST CARDS. We positively give FREE a STEM WIND, STEM SET, BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED, Plated WATCH, equal in appearance to Solid Gold Watch, American made, guaranteed 5 years and a beautiful Ring for selling only 20 packages of beautiful high grade art post cards at 10c a package. Order 20 packages and when sold send us $2, and we will positively send you the Watch, Ring & Chain. Wells Mfg. Co. Dept. 1228 Chicago

25 CHRISTMAS POST CARDS 10c. All Different in Gold & Beautiful Colors. Regal Mfg. Co. Desk 13 Battle Creek, Mich.

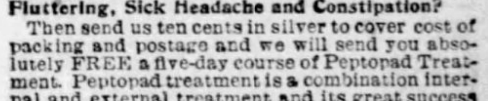
Married Women Find Listed in our Catalog, at the right prices, just the kind of Rubber Specialties they are looking for. Drugs and Toilet Necessities. Send two cent stamp for postage. F. G. FERGUSON CO., 0 Fidelity Bldg., 6th Ave., New York, N. Y.

Stomach Troubles Vanish Like Magic

FREE to Every Man or Woman. DR. YOUNG'S PEPTOPAD

Would you like to eat all you want to, and what you want to without having distress in your stomach? Would you like to say farewell to Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Distress after Eating, Nervousness, Catarrh of the Stomach, Heart Fluttering, Sick Headache and Constipation? Then send us ten cents in silver to cover cost of packing and postage and we will send you absolutely FREE a five-day course of Peptopad Treatment. Peptopad treatment is a combination internal and external treatment and its great success lies in its two-fold power. We strengthen and invigorate the stomach nerves and muscles from the exterior and correct the gastric disturbances from the interior and accomplish both at one time. Peptopad Treatment removes soreness and pain from stomach and bowels and repairs the digestion insuring proper assimilation of the food you eat which means disappearance of constipation as well as stomach trouble. Send 10c in silver for postage and packing today and receive this 5-day course FREE. Dr. G. C. Young Company, 751 Patrick Building, Jackson Michigan.

No More Trusses Or "Appliances" With Cutting Leg-Straps or Belts.



Trusses Like These Are a Crime.

Here's your chance to be forever rid of those misery-making trusses with leg straps and with steel springs. Simply write for our free book containing facts which took us 40 years of day-after-day experience to learn. It tells how 200,000 people found relief or cure after 60 days' trial and how you have the same privilege of finding out without risking a penny how you can be cured. Don't accept your condition as final. Don't think you have to wear those torturing straps or springs any longer. Your reward for simply writing for this book NOW will be TO KNOW how you can get relief at last or not a penny spent. We also send 4,000 public endorsements from ministers, physicians and prominent people, many of them living in your own vicinity. To miss reading this book might be to miss the one chance YOU have to be well again. Simply address

Box 14—CLUTHE CO. 125 East 23rd St., New York City.

Thousands write to me like this

Mother and Father write: "We received our premium today. I can say that we are *well pleased*. It is a very pretty doll as well as the go-cart and the other things that went with it. The little girl was sick but we showed it to her and she took it right in her arms and was very much pleased. She is five years old in May, so that it was almost a birthday present. Again we wish to thank you and hope that the year will bring you greater returns."—Mr. and Mrs. Carl Peterson, 1045 East Eleventh South St., Salt Lake City, Utah, April 6, 1911.

Makes Mother Happy: "My premium has come to hand and it is all O. K. and my *little girl is so glad* of her doll and go-cart, sets and watch she don't know which one to look at. Well, in fact, she *makes me happy*."—Mrs. Lula White, Route 5, Box 39, Elba, June 27, 1911.

More Than She Expected: "I will write you to let you know that I received my presents all safe. They were in perfectly good condition. Everything was just so nice. Oh, I think my doll is just fine. I was *surprised to receive such nice presents*. I was expecting something, but nothing as nice as these. My schoolmates think it is the nicest present they have ever seen given away and oh, I am *nearly crazy over my doll*."—Daisy Goodman, Whaleyville, Va., April 21, 1911.

Only Ten Years Old: "I will now let you know that I got my doll and am pleased with it. I have lots of playmates to come in and see my doll, and they think it is pretty, and I have had *many happy hours with it*. I was pleased with the hat and other things. I thank you for the cart too, and I thank you for the other things that you give over."—Mary E. Cureton, Berghols, O., May 9, 1911.

You Will Have a Happy Little Girl

You can make your little daughter happier than ever before in her life. I wish you could read what thousands of mothers and fathers have written and even the little girls themselves—some only 6 and 8 years old write and tell me of their fun dressing and undressing dolly. She closes her eyes when she lies down just like a human being. In the extra large go-cart there is room for sister dolly too. Think of the fun furnishing the house, setting the dainty dishes on the dining room table with the chairs all around—the little plush upholstered parlor set—the toilet set and chatelaine and watch all add to the fun and amusement.

Remember—I Don't Want a Cent of Your Money

You enter into no obligation whatever. I take all the risk—I send the pictures to you promptly—I pay all the charges—simply send your name and address and if you are prompt and send the coupon TODAY I will send you one premium at once—Immediately—just for your promptness. So, do not delay—send the coupon NOW.

M. CLARK, Sec., Dept. 733 107 S. Clinton St., CHICAGO

2 Lace Handkerchiefs for Mother

We have remembered mother too in this big offer. These two beautiful lace edge handkerchiefs have made thousands feel grateful. It makes no difference how many you have, two more are always acceptable and remember if you are prompt and send the coupon today you will get one premium at once all charges prepaid just for being prompt.

M. Clark, Secretary, 107 So. Clinton St. Chicago, Ill. Dept. 733

Dear Sir: Without any obligation on my part, please send me postpaid your 12 large size art pictures as per your advertisement to distribute free with your year's reading plan. Also send me extra premium for promptness.

This is the COUPON. It's as easy as writing your name

Name.................................

Address.................................

City.................. State..............

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1911.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO........Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE...........Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited and the whole paper is intended for the home of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

THE DIRECT APPEAL.

There are things more vitally interesting to Blade readers than the revolution in China or the war in Tripoli. Of course, every one desires to keep in touch with news of the day, but there are other things worth while. The advertising columns appeal to you direct. "Do you want this?" is the question they ask. Let it come home to you, and govern yourself accordingly.

History should never be written with a whitewash brush.

Mr. Bryan's ideal presidential candidate has grown bald since 1896.

"Be wise," says Aunt Hetty Green. The only alternative is to be otherwise.

Some people are so pessimistic that they can't believe anything but bad news.

It must be frightfully embarrassing for a poor man to make love to an heiress.

The politician that does too much talking is sure to complain of being misquoted.

President Taft's turkey weighed forty pounds. Same size as Mr. Roosevelt used to eat.

The Cincinnati girls who have been living on seven cents a day probably did it for their complexion.

Mrs. Pankhurst was greeted by a jeering mob in Wall Street. Must have reminded her of dear old London.

A Michigan man admits having killed his wife for nagging. Sounds something like a plea of self-defense.

Old favorite song paraphrased for investigated statesmen—"Whitewash me and I shall be whiter than snow."

It is said that woolen clothes cause indigestion. Perhaps they ought to be cooked a long time, like boiled cabbage.

Italy rushed to war like a bull going into action against a red flannel shirt, but she seems much calmer now.

Only a small per cent of the men who are introduced to the audience as the next President ever reach that high office.

An anti-45 club has been organized in Chicago. It was about time that somebody offered a solidified protest against age.

Mr. Stephenson may be allowed to hold his seat in the senate on the theory that a man ought to get what he pays for.

When voices are preserved for posterity the phonograph ought to become more interesting than the old family album.

It's our unprejudiced prediction that the candidate who can control the ultimate consumer vote next year will be elected President.

A large majority of Illinois men want to be governor of the state. There are a few scattering ambitions that have not been counted.

Not one of Los Angeles' seventy thousand registered women voters is a candidate for office. Beautiful example of unselfish patriotism.

Notwithstanding he is no longer a candidate for anything Mr. William Jennings Bryan is being called the evangel of the cosmic consciousness.

"Anybody can make money," says Andrew Carnegie. This won't please the man of many millions who likes to think of himself as the trustee of Providence.

Doctor says it is easy to tell a woman's age by feeling her pulse. But wouldn't there always be danger that the man might fall in love before he could count a hundred?

Being of a religious temperament, it would be no more than natural if Mr. Rockefeller's prayer should include a petition to the throne of grace on behalf of his victims.

A loss of $15,000,000 is charged against the barnyard rooster by the department of agriculture. His strutting makes the hens nervous and spoils the eggs. This is a jolt to Kipling's late poem.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer says the New Jersey farmer who has a hog that barks like a dog doesn't know whether to turn him into sausage or frankfurters. That's easy. If he wags his tail frankfurters is the answer.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, reformer, says China wants to be exactly like the United States. And some of our reformers want the United States to be like something else. The fellow who wrote that man wants little here below was not acquainted with human nature.

BEFORE THE WHITES CAME.

The explorers found North America very thinly peopled. They went days, sometimes, without seeing an Indian or catching a glimpse of the smoke of a campfire. Great forests, wide swamps and stretches of plain were traversed without sign of the beaten paths which indicated the presence of man. It seemed to them a lonely country. They described it always as a wilderness.

Yet there was probably not a foot of the land which the Indians did not know. It was their hunting and fighting ground, their pantry and the field of contest for dominion. That this is true is made manifest nearly every day by the plowman. The arrow heads turned out of the soil, the stone axes found in wood lots, the heaps of broken flints, the debris left by villagers and the graves opened upon building sites, show that the Indians had roamed and lived in every quarter of this wilderness. Their trails are still to be noted in many parts of the country. A number of these tracks have since become the broad highways of the white conquerors. The material out of which the rude implements were made have been found hundreds of miles from the quarry whence the original stone was taken. One form of stone, held apparently in great favor by the Indian artisans, has been found on the upper Ohio river though the material came originally from Wyoming. Copper from upper Michigan has been unearthed in Missouri and Kansas. There were trade routes and possibly a crude system of commerce between the Indian tribes.

The arrow heads tell a history the explorers never even guessed.

IN A FOREIGN LAND.

Mrs. Pankhurst was treated almost as discourteously in New York as she has been in her own country. The Irish players were stormed with eggs and prehistoric vegetables in New York, a treatment warranted to keep the players reminded of Dublin.

New York has justly been called a cosmopolitan city. It is admitted by all the country except New York that the community reflects the sentiments and follows the practices of Europe more than it does the opinions and customs of America. It was in the natural order of things then that Mrs. Pankhurst should d[is]cover that hooligans were as much a commonplace in New York as in London. Treated elsewhere in the United States with deference, listened to with politeness, entertained hospitably and given courteous encouragement to deliver her message, Mrs. Pankhurst was, on the other hand, jeered in New York and so cried down that it was impossible for her to make her address, determined upon doing so as she was. It needed no journey across the Atlantic to make her feel at home. The Irish players are likely to find the "provinces" of America unfriendly to their delineation of Irish character. But they are not likely to be turned into targets for material barred from the markets under the pure food act.

New York, however, may declare that, for all its hooliganism and bad manners, it will never have a lynching. For that is American.

THE FOREMOST ISSUE.

Attorney General Wickersham will ask congress to bring the bureau of corporations, now under the department of commerce and labor, into closer touch with the department of justice. The tremendous work of "busting" up the trusts undertaken by Mr. Wickersham's department makes it advisable in his opinion to have the bureau's labors concentrated upon detective work. Of course, a larger appropriation for the service is suggested.

This news makes it clear that the administration is standing by its opinion that the "crutch of combination" should be thrown away. The program of government by lawsuit is to be continued and if regulation of industry and commerce is to be asked for, it will be only as a minor proposition of the attempt to put all trusts out of business—at least in the form now obtaining.

It lay with the authorities at Washington to take the trust question out of the running in the national campaign of next year. The opportunity is not to be seized. The signs point to a long and heated discussion of the trust problem which in every likelihood will leave the tariff issue whispering in the dark.

THE McNAMARA CASE.

Whatever injury may come to union labor through the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times is the injury which loss of temper often leads to.

Upon the arrest of the McNamara brothers, the organized baiters of the unions proclaimed as with one voice that the crime was a union labor conspiracy. They declared that the men arrested were only the agents of more exalted and more unscrupulous leaders of labor. The anger the charges aroused performed a service that played perfectly into the hands of the extremists among union labor opponents. It brought the unions leaping to the side of the McNamaras. It brought into action the deeper loyalties of the unions and therefore the more unreasoning and incautious emotions. In the minds of thousands of citizens, it put union labor upon trial in Los Angeles and dimmed the reasonable inference—the one accepted by the country at the beginning—that the crime was wholly the work of individuals.

The blow will, at least temporarily, prove a hard one to union labor. It may, indeed, have far-reaching effects upon the cause. It will, for one thing, assuredly give energy to the movement to turn the unions into appendages of the Socialist party—a movement fought strenuously by those who made an error in judgment in massing the American Federation of Labor behind the McNamara defense. But the blow is not in the least likely to prove a lasting one. For organized labor is building upon the firmest of economic foundations—self-interest. It touches its members so closely and so tangibly that the whole McNamara episode will pass away like a cyclonic, but short-lived, tempest—leaving behind not the wreckage of unions, but a valuable lesson in organized tactics.

LEASING OF MINERAL LANDS

It is in the far west that the loudest cry is raised for legislation which will let that part of the country go ahead with the development of mineral lands now halted by the administration in the hope of early action on the part of congress. But it is also in the west that the loudest cry is raised against the leasing system which the government has proposed.

The main objections made to leasing coal lands are upon the grounds that relief is provided thereby for the eastern taxpayers and that inasmuch as the eastern coal lands were disposed of in fee simple the government cannot in fairness give the western country any other treatment.

The answer to the first objection is that if eastern taxpayers are to be relieved so also will be the westerners. Moreover, much of the money acquired through royalties would go back into the west in the way of public improvements. The people in the east might, by the same line of argument, protest against the expenditure of any of their money upon the reclamation of the arid regions of the west. The second objection is childish. Suppose the railroad managers and employes of today should rise in revolt against the interstate commerce law upon the ground that their predecessors operated with no such handicap?

The revision of the land laws, even if the revision does not suit some of the people of Alaska and the Pacific slope, ought to be much more desirable than the complete arrest of development.

FIGURING IN 1912.

Mr. William Jennings Bryan is not exactly a lightning calculator. He is subject to error as, for instance, in finding the answer to that example about the ratio of silver to gold. He has figured in presidential campaigns and his figures have been in arrears, as it were. Nevertheless, Mr. Bryan is a steady, non-tiring student of arithmetic and has at last reached the position where the solutions he puts forth are entitled to attention.

Recently, this political mathematician has got out his adding and subtracting machine and proceeded to do some close counting—counting out. Mr. Underwood, failing to carry out the pledge on free wool, has been eliminated. As Mr. Harmon's millions represent dollars and not voters, the governor has been removed as irrelevant to the reckoning. Mr. Clark, having been party to that little rebuke on the floor of the house of representatives, has gone into the column of fractional—no, factional—figures. It is Mr. Wilson's turn next. Will he come out of the test as the highest product of Democracy, or merely a cipher?

When the greatest commoner divisor casts up the sum, the answer will, more than likely, be William Jennings Bryan.

FREEDOM.

Sultan Abdul Hamid awoke from a deep dream of peace—no, that was Abou Ben Adam. Sultan Abdul Hamid awoke from a dream of the Young Turks bursting into the palace. He looked about him, trembling. But it was not the revolutionists who were making all that racket, but a gold alarm clock set with diamonds (value $7,120). After shutting the brutal thing off and examining the clock to see that none of the palace slaves had bitten out a jewel or two, Sultan Abdul Hamid went to breakfast and was served coffee in a cup of gold encrusted in diamonds (value $5,040). After breakfast he went out into the palace gardens for air and exercise, taking up a walking stick with a gold head in which was embedded a huge diamond (value $1,000).

They're auctioning off Abdul Hamid's alarm clock, his precious cups and saucers and the cane with the gold and diamond head. The deposed sultan gets up in the morning when it pleases him, drinks from porcelain and when he walks about takes a stick the head of which will never cut his hand. No more need he dream of assassination or of thievish servants. He has come out of the freedom which was a prison and entered a prison wherein there is freedom he hasn't tasted since he was a babe and played at his mother's feet.

THE CORPORATION TAX.

The report of the commissioner of internal revenue shows that the corporation tax brought in $33,405,851 in the fiscal year ending with June 30 last. In that period 7,712 new corporations became subject to the tax, bringing the number up to 270,202 with a capital stock aggregating $67,886,430,519. The aggregate net income of these companies was $3,360,250,642. This is an increase of $234,564,541 in a year.

It will be recalled that the corporation tax was bitterly fought because it would put hobbles on business, cause the abandonment of the joint stock scheme for the partnership scheme, turn corporations into institutions the principal product of which would be lies and, after all that, fail to bring in income enough to warrant the levy.

Time does play the mischief with prophets.

THE EXPRESS INCUBUS.

The express business grew out of the failure of the railroads and the postoffice department to perform their legitimate business. Having the simplest of beginnings—the conveyance of money and messages by a trusted and courageous man—they have developed into corporations stronger and more profitable in proportion to their capitalization than the companies upon which they have their parasitic hold.

The express companies have so far eluded investigation at the hands of the federal government, though unofficial exposures of more or less thoroughness have been made from time to time. The inquiry now about to be undertaken will bring out the facts concerning enormous profits, shown in the declaration of big dividends and the issue of stock for the purpose, apparently, of hiding earnings—profits which could not be made unless charges were excessive and there existed unusually satisfactory contracts with the railroads. It will be important to discover just why the railroad managements protect the corporations which take away vast sums of money which justly are due to the railroad stockholders. The relationship of the express companies to politics is known to be close, but how much that relationship has cost the country has not been set down in dollars and cents.

Out of the investigation will undoubtedly develop a parcels post system.

IN INDIA.

Three years ago the British officials at Lahore urged the sending of every white woman and child out of India. There were news reports of the hasty buying up of cattle and their concentration in garrison corrals. Army women went to the hill country many weeks before the usual time. Firearms were seized or bought. Hindu servants and shopkeepers were said to have dropped their servile attitude and become insolent and morose. There can be no doubt that England expected a repetition of the Sepoy mutiny.

That the king and queen of England are now on their way to be crowned emperor and empress of India indicates that the political disturbances have been quelled. The movement "India for India" has been indefinitely postponed. That it is dead does not seem reasonable in the light of the great wave of independent political thought which has swept a Turkish and a Persian ruler from their thrones, made the task of holding Egypt that of holding a hot poker and transformed the patient coolie of China into a blood-craving revolutionist.

CHRISTMAS INSANE?

We are in receipt of four pages of press material from an organization, with headquarters in Indianapolis, known as the World's League for a Sane Christmas.

One is to understand from this manuscript that Christmas is a mistake, that "we know it in our heart of hearts"—according to the League—and that the moral initiative to bring about this much needed reform is lacking.

Curious, isn't it, that the human race is so dense and foolish and perverse? Here we have been, lo these many centuries, making little sacrifices, spending our good money, working when otherwise we might be idle, in order that sister and brother and father and mother and son and daughter may know by our gifts that we love them. It would appear that "on earth peace, good will toward men" is all bombast and its application mischievous. If in our eyes the world is a little better for Christmas, though there be extravagance and self-denial, let us pause and consider the evil thereof—encouragement to the unthrifty, heart warming for the outcast, wild and senseless delight for the children.

Christmas insane? The insanity, after all, is something to admire and pray for.

MADE IN AMERICA.

An interesting phase of the discussion over the form which home rule is to take in Ireland is that the British government has looked to America for suggestions. The plan which is said to have been decided upon and which is to be embodied in the home rule bill has been lifted almost entire from the American constitution.

The Irish parliament to be will have very much the same powers as those of an American state legislature. The mother country will retain absolute control over the army, navy, internal revenue, foreign customs, postal affairs, coinage and commerce with the British empire and alien lands. The representation of Ireland in the British parliament will probably be curtailed and the selection of members be similar to the selection of senators and representatives in this country.

British self-sufficiency and innate sense of superiority to all things foreign, and American things in particular, will have experienced a terrible wrenching if this program goes through.

ALL BUT WAR.

Revelations in the German Reichstag and revelations promised in the British parliament show that the Moroccan controversy amounted to skating upon the very margin of war. A little more strain upon the temper of the governments, the firing of a single shot by some rash underling, would have filled the North sea with the roar of naval guns and possibly strewn the bottom of it with the twisted iron of war vessels and the bones of sailors.

The contention that war cannot be fought between the larger powers because their war machinery is complex and cumbersome has had a hard strain put upon it by this Moroccan affair. The biggest nations were about to fight. The power was about to be turned into the military mechanism. That other reason why war will not come—because modern civilization will not brook it—is left to the advocates of disarmament. Everyone is entitled to one guess as to how long that reason is good for.

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE.

The electoral college which the designers had in mind was an altogether different institution than that which the electoral college became. Originally it exercised the initiative with which the constitution clothed it. But shortly it became nothing more than the gathering of messengers who vote as they are chosen to vote and would no more think of defying such instructions, though at liberty to do so, than they'd think of journeying to Washington in the costume of masqueraders.

The delegates to a presidential nominating convention should be as strictly bound to echo the desires and will of the people of their communities as the members of the electoral college. The wish of the voters is paramount to the wish of political bosses and manipulators. In the end, the responsibility for the election of a President lies with the masses, not with the politicians. The masses ought, therefore, to have the right to exercise their preferences in the selection of nominees and the expression of that preference should be as binding upon delegates as are the discharge of duties upon an officeholder who has taken oath.

The primary law of Ohio is defective in that it does not go far enough. But even if no amendment can be made to the law before the next presidential campaign, the people can make their wishes known so emphatically through the press and by other obvious means that the delegates from Ohio will go fully instructed as to the people's preferences.

BENEFITS IN BEETS.

Sugar beets constitute one of the best rotation crops known. In some parts of Europe it is considered the best. In the same time that America has increased its acreage yield of wheat, rye, barley, oats and potatoes 8 per cent, Europe has increased its acreage yield 75 per cent. Agriculturists abroad declare that this remarkable gain is all to be credited to the cultivation of the sugar beet. Louis Napoleon, while imprisoned at Ham in 1842, personified the beet sugar industry and made it say:

> Respect me, for I improve the soil. I make lands fertile which, without me, would be uncultivated. I give employment to laborers, who would otherwise be idle. I solve one of the greatest problems of modern society. I organize and elevate labor.

In spite of charges that beets exhaust the soil, the records of Europe are entirely against them. Moreover, individual experience among American farmers shows that the charge is erroneous.

WORKINGMEN AND WAR.

The workers of Barcelona rose in riot when the government of Spain made fresh drafts for its costly campaign against the Riffs of Morocco. Led by the Socialists, the working people of Berlin held a huge meeting of protest against the belligerent attitude of the German government in the Moroccan affair. There have been threats in Italy of a national strike unless the Tripolitan expedition be abandoned and the soldiers called home.

There is a great weapon against war suggested by these protests on the part of wage earners. It has its defects, however. For while the workingmen might remain steadfast by their position in the matter of a war on a question of honor, they are made to waver, as they wavered in Germany and Italy, on the matter of a war of conquest. And it is this latter form of war that is most heinous.

TO REASSURE THE TIMID.

> If the Republic is to remain great and decent, Socialism must be fought unceasingly.—Bird S. Coler.

As a politician always striving for office and always falling short of success, it is the policy of Bird S. Coler to denounce something, to fall into oratorical fits over conditions the voters haven't chosen to empower him to rectify. But in fearing Socialism, Coler still has company. There are many persons who sincerely believe that the institutions of the republic are in danger and that a reign of terror, or what would be a reign of terror to them—the seizure of their property—is imminent.

The flag of the Socialists is red—symbolic of revolution and protest. But the flag is no longer symbolic of the Socialist party. There has been great talk and argument of revolution. There has been protest and few are ready now to deny that much of the protest has been justified. The Socialist state has been described in prophecy as a land flowing with milk and honey. Upon the Marxian materialistic system of political economy have been builded cloud-capped towers, gorgeous palaces and solemn temples—the governmental architecture of Socialism. Several of the more impatient partisans have declared that revolution of the old-fashioned pattern must come before the Socialist foundation is laid and the new order erected upon it. We gather that these men have been in the minority.

But even as a bloodless revolution, Socialism has frittered away. The discipline does not hold and bind. Successful office seekers are saying just the same things, promising about the same things, that the successful candidates of other parties always say.

The New York Sun, under the control of Mr. Morgan, if not actually owned by him outright, welcomes the mayor-elect of Schenectady, a Socialist, as one of its own stripe and says that "people are going over to the Socialists as the only conservative and business cherishing party now on view." In Milwaukee, where the most important Socialistic experiment has been undertaken, the charge is made that the head and front of the party in Wisconsin deliberately blocked an extension of labor organization because it antagonized the local brewing interests.

There might be some excuse for fearing Socialism, but as it happens the party and the principles are not in harmony. Those only who need dread the Socialists are the labor unions which the Socialist leaders are eager to commit to their propaganda even if it means the disintegration of the unions. But victory there can only be temporary, for the unionist appeal touches the economic interests of every workingman directly and personally. The moment demoralization shows up in the unions, because of the injection of politics, that moment the politics finds itself in the street. If other folk continue to tremble at the thought of Socialist advances, they had best consult a specialist in nervous diseases. Their case is one calling for soothing draughts and the assurance that it is perfectly safe for them to go to bed in the dark.

THE CRUMBS THAT ARE LEFT.

Russia declares that the movement of troops toward the capital of Persia will be halted when the Persians acquiesce in the demand for the dismissal of the American-born financial adviser. England is said to have been appealed to and to have agreed to use her best offices in getting the Russians to withdraw.

There is an understanding three years old between the Russian and English governments as to their attitude toward Persia. It is declared by cynical persons familiar with diplomatic policies that all of that agreement was not set down upon paper and that the unwritten part of it is now being carried out. Russia is coming down from the north. English troops will shortly advance from the south. Somewhere about midway a line will be toed off and that will constitute the border of new Russian and English possessions. The demand for the dismissal of the American is only an excuse—or, better, a signal.

Even after Morocco, Tripoli, Turkey and Persia have been taken over by benevolent assimilators, China will be left. By the time the African and Persian lands have been divided to the satisfaction of Europe, China will be so weakened by civil war that taking the empire and partitioning it will be as easy as repudiating a bond issue.

Sunday School

THE BUILDER WHO WOULD NOT FIGHT

International Sunday School Lesson for December 10 Is "Nehemiah and His Enemies." Nehemiah 6.

By William T. Ellis.

It is an odd man who will not run to a dog-fight. Contests allure the normal man. Politics is usually passive until a real row is started. The football games of a few days ago had a much larger attendance than the Thanksgiving preaching services. All the world loves a warrior. That is why we come with new zest to this sparkling story of old Nehemiah, who was what Kipling calls "a first-class fighting man."

The real fighter is not the one who is forever squabbling. Noisy contention is far removed from real conflict. The blustering boaster is seldom the man with many nicks in his rifle stock, to borrow a figure from pioneer days. The militant apostle, Paul, declared that he fought with the beasts at Ephesus—but he did not stop to fight with every yellow dog that barked at his heels. Nehemiah could fight like a hero, but equally like a hero, he could abstain from fighting when a pack of petty, conspiring squabblers tried to entice him from his real work.

Here was a great man, the builder of a city, a King's Counsellor, a proved leader of men, who did not hesitate to "take a dare." When the enemy said, "Come on down and talk with us," the reply was, "I am doing a great work, I am too busy to come down," from this man, who knew how to keep first things first. Well it is for society, in every such troubled time as that which Jerusalem underwent in the days of Nehemiah, if it has a leader who can reserve his powers for their best use.

An Old Labor Question.

Every big work is beset by many complications, small and large. The labor question arose with Nehemiah during the project of rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem. The poor people had been obliged to mortgage their little farms and vineyards, that they might share in this work. The rich were profiting by the extremity of the poor, and were devouring their land. Say what we may about the labor question, the fact remains that the burden of all social problems falls heaviest upon the workingman. Statesmen may decree war without losing an hour's sleep, but it is the workingman who furnishes the food for powder. Hard times come, and it is the toiler of small income who first feels their pinch. Patriotism costs the common people who are the most instant in patriotism. The rich man may grow richer out of army contracts and quickened markets but the burden of every social crisis comes first and heaviest upon the shoulders of the one who works.

In Nehemiah's day, the problem was up to the nobles who had devoured the land of the toilers. Nehemiah went at them man-fashion, and with the straight talk of the devout patriot, made them see their sin, and called upon them to restore to the people the lands they had seized, and he would not let them go until they had taken a vow to that effect. The upshot was that this experience in social justice was followed by a religious revival, which is a principle that works both ways. Where there is justice between man and man, there is likely to be a free entrance for religious truths. Where there is a genuine quickening of religious interest, there is certain to follow social justice.

A Model Ruler.

China has been in terrible convulsions in an endeavor to get rid of graft. That patient nation had been exploited for centuries by the official classes, and the rights of the people were entirely overlooked. Now, in a social cataclysm, China is seeking to obtain self-purification. The same sort of graft problems which we would like to call purely Oriental, were they not so evidently in existence in America, awaited Nehemiah. He found the servants of the officials behaving as masters of the people. The Old Testament picture is quite a good portrait of the average city policeman, who thinks himself a master of the masses rather than a servant of the public. All this Nehemiah vigorously eliminated from the religious motive "because of the fear of God." He taught the people to deal honorably and fraternally. It takes a high motive to transform even petty conditions. We will never get clean politics in America until the people as a whole are animated by the fear of Jehovah.

Three Wily Foes.

There were certain vested interests that were hurt by the excess of public spirit in Jerusalem. They did not want the walls rebuilt, nor the people's patriotism aroused. They were not equal to a frontal attack, because Nehemiah knew how to fight as well as how to build; so they tried the ancient ruse of diverting the builders from the real issue. Let us remember, whenever tempted to turn aside from our true work to engage in controversy, that perhaps it is an enticement like that of Sanballet, Tobiah and Geshem, Nehemiah's ancient enemies. Their plan was expessed in their message,—"Come, let us meet together in one of the villages in the plain of Ono." Four times this polite invitation to conference was sent to Nehemiah.

Pity the issue that goes into the realm of perpetual palaver. Talk is the handmaiden of every doubtful project that beguiles mankind; the first asset of all of the fraudulent schemes that prey upon the people's purse is "a good line of talk." Delay in discussion always serves the guilty. Principles cease to be clear and purpose becomes clouded, when there is prolonged conference, which the Chinese call "talkee-talkee." There are some subjects which belong outside of the range of discussion. "Right is right, since God is God." Wise is the man who will not go down to the plain of Ono to hold a conference with evil. In the first place, it never pays to stop work for a quarrel. It may be laid down as a rule that every quarrel is bad which interferes with work. Often, as in the case of Nehemiah's enemies, their motive is this stoppage of activity.

One may go a step further and say that there can be even too much of religious conventions. In some quarters, the idea of a religious worker is of a person who is so busy going to conferences and conventions that he has no time for real work.

Straight Talk to the Conspirators.

Worthy of being memorized is the mighty answer of Nehemiah to all enticements, "I am doing a great work, so that I cannot come down; why should work cease, whilst I leave it, to come down to you." That is sanity of judgment. He with clear eyes saw to the heart of the purpose. Continuance in work was a better weapon for Nehemiah than any amount of plausible speech. He went straight to the center of the issue. The man of direct words and straight conduct is the safest, surest and most successful. He cannot easily be trapped.

The three conspirators next cooked up a charge that the Jews were building the wall in order to rebel against the Persian king. They tried to impeach Nehemiah's loyalty. "Now," said they, "will you come and talk it over with us?"

"There are no such things done as thou sayest, but thou hast fancied them out of thine own heart," replied Nehemiah. Those were "straight-flung words and few," spoken man-fashion. Before that clear and direct state of mind, the sinuosities of conspirators fall down.

The Hireling Prophets.

Somebody has said that a few enemies are good for a man to keep him mentally alert. There was no danger of Nehemiah becoming sleepy-headed. He found foes in the most unexpected quarters. In the Temple, itself, a prophet bade him flee to the sanctuary lest his enemies slay him. Again came the Nehemiah-like answer,—"Should such a man as I flee, and who is there that, being such as I, would go into the Temple to save his life? I will not go in." There was no scaring or beguiling that man. His purpose was pure; his object was plain; his work was at his hand; he could not be enticed or browbeaten. By that very suggestion, he knew the prophet to be a traitor and a hireling in the pay of his enemies.

What shall we say of the preacher who perverts his high office? I met one the other day at a railway station on the border between Virginia and Tennessee. His distinction is that he has married more than four thousand couples. He runs a little hotel and meets all trains looking for possible business in the matrimonial line. Instead of counselling hasty young people, who are running away from home to return to their senses and their families, he exploits them for the sake of a few miserable dollars. His conduct has been a reproach upon the ministry of two states, but the best the clergy could do to stop this abuse is to have the man kept away from the station platform where he used to solicit business. Now he must stand on the sidewalk among the hack-drivers and porters.

This is only one form of perversion of the most sacred of callings. There are ministers who loan their names to the brewing interests, and to shady financial schemes, and others who, for the sake of personal advantage, will defend corrupt politicians. Of them, we can only say, as did Nehemiah, that the Lord will remember them and deal justly with them.

Doing the Job.

> "Creation's cry goes up on high from age to cheated age
> God send the man who does the work for which he draws the wage,"

cried Kipling. The work is the thing. The final test of all discussions and conflicts is the state of the work. The vindication of Nehemiah lies in the remark, "and so the wall was finished." He did the job in spite of all foes. In that completed task, the surrounding nations saw the hand of God. The conspirators fell back baffled. The people exulted in new safety and in new unity. Nehemiah did his work. That is the last word concerning any man's success.

Varieties

Hong Kong has an American equ ped shoe factory.

A man is generally at his heav in his fortieth year.

Missouri mules are being ship to South Africa.

Cigars are a part of the daily tion of an Italian soldier.

Four p. m. is the rainiest hour the whole twenty-four.

One-third of Great Britain's t graph operators are women.

A coin is in circulation on an erage for twenty-seven years.

The United Kingdom has ab 25,000 newspapers.

There are 798 species of r known, and 448 of chrysanthemu

Pneumatic hammers have been signed for cutting asphalt paveme

Platinum is increasing in f greatly in the manufacture jewelry.

The "curfew" rings in 3,000 Am ican and Canadian towns.

There are 49,604 farms in country of more than 1,000 ac each.

The application of horseradish the temples is said to relieve n ralgia.

Ninety per cent of the Austral railroads are owned by the gove ment.

The peach and plum are short ed trees. The pear and apple long lived.

Russian sable is to be protect from extermination by a two-y closed season.

The prevalence of plague in A has sent the price of drugs upwa in Europe.

As a fund for flood repair, the Japanese cabinet put aside the s of $85,000,000.

Glass may be fastened togeth with a solder made from 95 parts tin to 5 of copper.

Oklahoma's oil and gas fields expected to be productive for at le a century.

An electric crane in a Scot shipyard has handled loads of tons to a height of 143 feet.

An asbestos mine near Low Mass., gives promise of producing hundred tons a day.

China has the greatest deposits iron ore in the world and is beg nings to export pig iron.

A popular vote taken in Paris officially was overwhelmingly in f or of the death penalty.

More than two thousand patie are operated upon each year in George's hospital, London.

What promises to be a valua coal field has been discovered in t Brazilian state of Pernambuco.

It takes the average author years to write a book that the av age person can read in two days.

Slate is being quarried comm cially in ten states, Pennsylvania a Vermont leading in the industry.

Servia's census, taken this ye credits the country with ten cities more than ten thousand population

When the herring season is at height about five thousand miles net are set nightly in the North se

It is stated that the weekly roy ties of Mr. Edison from moving p ture inventions amount to $8,000.

Sing Sing, in New York state, said to be derived from two Indi words, meaning "the place of a ston

Uruguay's meterological service being reorganized by the minister public instruction of that country.

A thimble carrying a knife bla on the end has been patented by California man to aid in picking fru

Juvenile smoking has great creased lately, and its effect will most noticeable on the next gener tion.

The United States produced 30,30 656 barrels of salt last year, accor ing to recently issued official figure

A solution of 10 per cent. bor and 5 per cent. resin is driven in wood by electricity in France to pr serve it.

If two nuts are run on a bolt that the square sides face each oth they will serve as a wrench in emergency.

Engineers have figured that o waterfall in Iceland can be made yield 60,000-horse power and a other 50,000.

The name and fame of Hawaii a being spread broadcast through t mediumship of her delicious pin apples.

The wreck record of the Baltic greater than that of any other bo of water. It is about one each day the year.

High speed has been developed a monoplane, the German inventor which shaped its wings like those a pigeon.

The river Jordan is said to be t most rambling stream known. It win 213 miles in covering a distance of miles.

Controlling apparatus of a ne aeroplane is so arranged that it ca be operated by either of two person seated side by side.

Coal ashes are combined with so and copal varnish by a German i ventor to make an artificial stone th resembles marble.

Approximately Chicago sells 100,00 pianos each year, valued at $50,000, 000, which is about one-third of th country's total product.

For cutting buttons from clothin an Indiana man has invented scisso supplied with a guard to prevent the cutting the cloth, too.

Keeping the flap closed by a rubbe cord, a Washington inventor claim to have devised a coin purse that safer than the usual forms.

Flies are the main cause for th spread of typhoid fever, cholera in fantum and all the diseases of chi dren that are called "summer com plaints."

The bulk of the money for buildin St. Paul's cathedral was obtained fro a duty then enforced on all coa brought to the port of London.

The English inventor of a wirele telephone claims to have made it s compact that a man can carry th entire apparatus about with him.

Through the repeal of the muzzlin order the 60,000 dogs of Greater Be lin went unmuzzled last summer, fo the first time in many years.

A colliery proprietor recently plac at the disposal of the English hom secretary $5,000 to be offered as prize for the newest and best desig for a safety lamp.

There are 30 dental surgeries fo the school children of Sweden, the ef fect of which has been to reduce ab sences from school on account o toothache to a negligible minimum.

THIS BOOK IS FREE

Would you possess that strange, mysterious power that charms and fascinates men and women, shapes their thoughts, controls their desires and makes you supreme master of every situation? Life is full of alluring possibilities for those who master the secrets of magnetic influence—for those who develop their magnetic powers. You can learn at home to cure disease and bad habits without drugs, win the friendship and love of others, increase your income, gratify your ambitions, dispel worry and trouble from your mind, improve your memory, banish domestic unhappiness, and develop a wonderful magnetic will-power that will enable you to overcome all obstacles to your success.

You can influence people instantaneously—quick as a flash; put yourself or anyone else to sleep at any hour of the day or night; banish pain or suffering. Our free book explains exactly how you can master this power and use it to better your condition in life. It is endorsed by ministers of the gospel, lawyers, doctors, business men and society women. It benefits everybody; it costs nothing. We give it away to advertise this institution. Write for it today.

NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE
Dept. 408, Rochester,
New York, U. S. A.

PERSIA WON'T SIGN AWAY INDEPENDENCE TO RUSSIA

Teheran, Persia, Dec. 1.—The national council rejected the Russian ultimatum by a big majority today. The foreign minister has resigned.

Speaker after speaker declared tthat it was impossible for Persia ever to sign away her own independence. If Russia should wrest it from her that would be God's will.

A deputation of members of the national council waited on W. Morgan Shuster before the vote taken in tthe parliamentary session. The American treasurer-General begged them to consult only the interests of their country and not to consider him.

The national council registered its refusal to comply with the terms of the Russian ultimatum at 11:45, just a quarter of an hour before the time limit of the expiring of the ultimatum.

Meanwhile large silent crowds thronged the precincts of the parliament house waiting for the verdict of the deputies.

The Russian minister here, M. Poklewsky-Koziel, notified the Persian government today that the mother of Shua-Es-Sultaneh and all her property would henceforth be placed under the protection of Russia in compliance with a request which she had telegraphed to the Emperor and empress of Russia.

THIS NOBLEMAN'S INQUISITIVE

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 1.—Traveling 9,000 miles that he might see an ostrich farm, an Indian in war paint and a cowboy, Leon von Dorpe, a nobleman of Belgium, arrived at the Van Nuys hotel and began a search for an ostrich, an Indian and a cowboy.

Mr. Von Dorpe's first action was to inquire of the hotel clerk where he could find ostriches, Indians and cowboys.

"I want to see your ostrich farm here," he said. "I have read of your Indians and would like to see them in war paint. Also your cowboys must be of interest."

Van Dorpe will visit points of interest in California and if he finds it too civilized will see Arizona, where he says he has been told there are some real bits of interest in western life yet to be found.

CZAR'S ARMY TO MOVE ON PERSIA

National Council Rejects Russian Demands and War Seems Near.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 1.—In consequence of the rejection by the Persian national council of the Russian demands, Russia has ordered the Russian troops now concentrated at Resht, capital of the Persian province of Ghilan, 16 miles from Enzeli, on the Caspian sea, to advance on Teheran.

Russia has, it is believed, 4,000 men concentrated at Resht. These troops arrived at Enzeli, a port on the Caspian sea, on November 22. They were dispatched to Persia in consequence of the delay of the Persian government in complying with the Russian demand for an apology to the Russian vice consul at Teheran, M. Petroff, and the withdrawal of the treasury gendarmes sent out by W. Morgan Shuster, the treasurer general, who were engaged in northern Persia collecting arrears of taxes.

The gendarmes ignored M. Petroff when he protested against the treasury's seizure of the property of Shua-Es-Sultaneh, brother of the ex-shah.

ENGLAND FAVORS RUSSIA.

Teheran, Dec. 1.—A cablegram from British Minister Sir Edward Grey was presented to the assembly during its sitting. The despatch urgently advised compliance with the Russian demands but some of the members pointed out that England's advice had hitherto only led to Persian humiliation. They believed that Sir Edward Grey had been misinformed, and emphatically asserted that Russian injustice had become intolerable.

MEXICO WANTS TRADE PACT.

Washington, Nov. 29.—Reciprocity with the United States will be one of the first important problems considered by Mexico as soon as conditions in that country are more settled, according to Crespo y Martinez, the Mexican ambassador to the United States.

He says that sentiment in favor of closer trade relations with the United States is general in Mexico.

OHIO REPUBLICANS PICK THEODORE ROOSEVELT TO RUN AGAIN IN 1912

THE FIGURES

Republican vote—	
Against Taft	10,045
For Taft	1,814
For Roosevelt	11,430
For La Follette	1,784
For Hughes	615
For Cummins	176
For Garfield	41
For Foraker	32
For Knox	21
For Beveridge	1
Total Republican vote	15,914
Democratic vote—	
For Bryan	810
For Harmon	596
For Wilson	489
For Clark	142
For Folk	32
For Marshall	11
For Pomerene	2
Total Democratic vote	2,082
Socialist vote—	
Debs	22
Berger	1
Total Socialist vote	23

The votes against Taft are not included in the total Republican vote. Every voter who returned a coupon marked against Taft also voted for some other candidate.

Complete returns from the presidential preference vote conducted in their state editions by the Toledo Daily and Weekly Blade and Cleveland Leader indicate unerringly that the Republicans of Ohio would recall President William H. Taft at the expiration of his first term and demand that Col. Theodore Roosevelt again become their standard bearer and accept the nomination for President at the national convention in 1912.

Of the total number of Republican ballots received, 71 per cent were for Roosevelt, 11 per cent were for Taft, 11 per cent were for Senator Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin, and the others were scattered.

There were 15,914 Republican votes cast, of which only 1,814 were for Taft, while 10,045 were marked specifically against the President and for other possible candidates. There were 4,055 Republican voters who favored candidates other than Taft, but did not mark their ballot as being absolutely against him.

Every mail last week brought bundles of coupons to both The Blade and Cleveland Leader. Returns were received from 84 of the 88 counties in the state. The only counties from which no votes were received were Darke, Fairfield, Lawrence and Mercer. Though most of the votes were from counties north of Columbus, the percentages for and against the different candidates were maintained generally throughout the state.

In Lucas County.

The vote in Lucas county was: For Taft, 180; against Taft, 1121; for Roosevelt, 1312; for La Follette, 224.

The figures from Cuyahoga county: For Taft, 381; against Taft, 1224; for Roosevelt, 1526; for La Follette, 423.

Several hundred voters, after indicating their first choice for president, marked a second, third, fourth and even fifth choice for president. The second choice votes were as follows: Senator La Follette, 510; Judge Hughes, of the supreme court, 204; Roosevelt, 86; Senator Cummins, of Iowa, 24; Taft, 75, and James R. Garfield, 11.

For vice-president, La Follette received 240 votes, written on the margin of the presidential ballots.

One of the surprising features of the vote was the fact that the support received by President Taft and Senator La Follette was about equal. In this respect, however, Mr. Taft had marked advantage in the support of federal office holders and others whose jobs are contingent, possibly, upon his re-election, while La Follette, of course, has no Ohio patronage to distribute and organizations in this state in his behalf are in their infancy.

"Too Much Visiting."

Accompanying their coupons, many of the voters addressed letters, most of which were marked confidential, to The Blade and Leader, indicating the sentiment of the people in communities widely separated.

"To much visiting and not enough attention to business," is a Mansfield man's criticism of the President. "I have received the expression of quite a number of voters in Richland county," he adds. "There are very few who will vote for Taft if he is nominated."

In sharp contrast is a letter from Kansas, O., in which the writer declares: "We are all for Taft down here. Have no sympathy with the sore head progressives."

"I wish to say I am a Republican, but I will never support Taft," writes a McClure voter.

"Of the 100 or more Republican farmers I have approached on the subject, not one is for Taft, and if he were nominated they would either remain away from the polls or vote for the opposing candidate," writes an Apple Creek, Wayne county, correspondent, who asserts that, while a majority of the voters are now for La Follette, they would be even stronger for Roosevelt.

Gallia Against Taft.

"If the country in general opposes Taft as this county does, he will surely be defeated if nominated. The people here are for La Follette," is the opinion of a voter at Antwerp, Paulding county.

"The farmers of Gallia county are against Taft," writes a Republican official of that county, who declares that a Democrat will be elected President unless the Republicans nominate either Roosevelt or La Follette.

Comparatively few Democrats took advantage of the presidential preference vote. The figures show that Col. William Jennings Bryan has a strong lead over the other candidates, with Harmon second, but that Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, is running the Ohio governor a close race in his own state.

NO AID FOR THE CHINESE

Americans Slow to Contribute to Red Cross Fund.

Washington, Nov. 29.—From all over the United States there has come about $100 in response to the appeal of the American Red Cross issued about a month ago, for funds to relieve famine sufferers in China and to aid in putting Red Cross societies on Chinese revolutionary battlefields.

This sum, too insignificant to be forwarded, is being held by the Red Cross officials here, with $200 collected for the same purpose last summer. It is hoped that the total will reach at least $1,000, as that has been the minimum amount usually handled in such cases.

It is supposed that the closeness with which Chinese appeals have followed each other is partially responsible for the lack of contributions. It is suggested, too, that the recent massacres perpetrated by both Chinese and Manchus have tended to dull the sympathies of the American public.

At the outset of the present trouble in China the American Red Cross sent $1,000 from its emergency fund for use there.

GUGGENHEIMS QUIT A BOARD.

Resigns as Directors of the National Lead Company.

New York, Nov. 29.—The retirement of Daniel Guggenheim, Murray Guggenheim and Edward Brush from the directorate of the National Lead Co. was announced this afternoon. William W. Lawrence, president of the company, issued a statement expressing regret over their retirement and saying that the weight of other duties more important to them than those they were relinquishing compelled them to sever a connection that had been mutually pleasant.

NOVEMBER AWARD

Mr. T. D. Heiston, of Kimball, Va., has been awarded the watch premium for November for the largest club of subscribers. Mr. Heiston sent in a list of 237 names.

FAVOR SHERMAN LAW

Replies to Civic Federation Urge Amendment.

New York, Nov. 29.—The National Civic federation has received more than 2,000 replies from inquirers recently sent out to business men, professional men and labor leaders for the purpose of canvassing sentiment concerning the Sherman anti-trust law. An overwhelming majority against repeal is shown. Some of the questions asked in the circular were:

Do you believe that the Sherman law, as now interpreted, is clear and workable? Yes, 192; no, 841.

Do you consider it feasible to return to what are commonly known as old competitive methods of business? Yes, 181; no, 881.

Do you favor a repeal of the Sherman law? Yes, 379; no, 600.

Do you favor amendment? Yes, 585; no, 140.

Should railroads be allowed to enter into agreements affecting rates, subject to regulation? Yes, 975; no, 63.

Should trade unions be exempt? Yes, 102; no, 962.

Do you favor a national incorporation law? Yes, 757; no, 191.

OHIO WILL BE FOR ROOSEVELT

So Says Chairman Brown of the State Committee.

The severest blow yet received by the Taft forces in Ohio and elsewhere throughout the country, was delivered by Walter Brown, chairman of the Ohio Republican state central committee in an open letter to John D. Fackler, who is in charge of the Republican progressive movement in Ohio.

The most significant feature of Mr. Brown's letter is his declaration that the Republicans of President Taft's home state will be for Col. Roosevelt for president in 1912, if given a chance to express their preference, and that Mr. Roosevelt would not deny the clearly expressed demand of his party and his country. The declaration created a political sensation at Columbus and has sent a shiver up the Taft administration spine at Washington.

Mr. Brown's letter, which has revived country-wide hope of the possibility that Theodore Roosevelt will again be the Republican standard-bearer in 1912, is as follows:

Toledo, O., December 2, 1911.

Hon. John D. Fackler, Harrison Building, Columbus, Ohio:

Dear Sir—In answer to your esteemed communication of recent date, I beg to say that members of the Republican State Central Committee have for several weeks been considering the problem of devising a practicable method, under existing law, of ascertaining and making effective the choice of Ohio Republicans for President in 1912.

The plan adopted in 1908 is not now feasible because the automatic primary law adopted since that date has divested party controlling committees of the power which they had theretofore of fixing "the purpose, time, manner and conditions of holding primary elections." You may be certain, however, that the State Central Committee will adopt a call for the state convention which shall give to the individual voter the largest share in the selection of the Republican presidential nominee, consistent with the provisions of law and the limitations prescribed by the national committee.

Formal consideration of this matter should, in my judgment, be deferred until after the adoption of the call for the national convention by the Republican national committee. In this connection permit me to call your attention to Section 4951 of the General Code, viz.:

4951. The provisions of this chapter (Chapter 6, Primary Elections) shall not extend to delegates selected under and in pursuance of the call of the national committee of any political party.

I shall be glad to present your communication to the state central committee, and although I cannot, of course, say whether or not the committee will invite discussion outside its own membership, I shall also be glad to give you notice of the time and place of the committee meeting.

Permit me to add that, in my judgment, your suggestion of giving Ohio Republicans an opportunity of choosing between Taft and La Follette does not go far enough. Surely any contest of that nature should be conducted not in the interest of any candidate, but in the interest of the Republican party. No limitation, therefore, should be placed upon the choice of the voters. Unless I wholly mistake the sentiment of our fellow Republicans, if given a chance, they will with no uncertain voice again declare their preference for their standard bearer of 1904, who, though in no sense a candidate now, is too loyal a Republican and too good a citizen to deny the clearly expressed demand of his party and his country.

Looking forward to the pleasure of meeting you personally, I am sincerely yours, WALTER F. BROWN.

TELLS ABOUT **50,000 BOOKS FREE BY MAIL** WORTH $10 TO ANY MAN

Every afflicted man, suffering from any man disease, should write quick for his copy of this Wonderful Free Book. It tells in plain, strong, simple words how any man can privately cure himself at home, of such diseases as Blood Poison (Inherited or Acquired), Vital Weakness, Loss of Power, Nervous Debility, Indiscretions, Organic or Contagious Disease, the After-effects of Fast Living; Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Troubles. No matter how long you have suffered; how old or stubborn your case; how often you have failed to find relief or how discouraged and down-hearted you are—this book will be a revelation—give you new hope—a new lease on life. It is chuck full of good, sound logic and advice—just the things you should know and follow. If you want your old-time health, strength and manhood restored, send RIGHT NOW for your copy of this Great Guide to Health—mailed FREE, postpaid in plain, sealed envelope.

THE HOME CURE OF MEN'S AILMENTS

DR. JOS. LISTER & CO. 963 Northwestern Bldg. Chicago, Ills., U. S. A.

Special Advice to Women Only

I often receive letters from ladies who say they have been told to write to me by some friend who has cured herself at home by my special method which I explain Free to all women who write. (**This is no C. O. D. scheme.**)

If **you** are in poor health, and have not yet learned of this easy method, **write today,** no matter what your age or condition, and I will tell you just how you can cure yourself at home at a cost of only 12c a week, if you suffer from leucorrhœa or whitish discharges; ulceration, displacement, or falling of the womb; profuse, scanty, painful, or irregular periods; uterine or ovarian tumors or growths; pains in the head, back, or bowels; bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder weakness; or any ailment peculiar to our sex.

Why risk an operation and pay out hundreds of dollars, when in most cases, you can get the results you desire, for a cost of 12c a week? Remember I willingly send a full explanation Free to all sufferers interested, and leave you to judge for yourself whether you wish to try this successful home method, which any woman or girl can use without interference with other duties. It costs you nothing to learn all about it—merely send me your address, tell me how you suffer if you wish; it will be kept confidential, and I will reply at once in a sealed envelope.

WRITE NOW, while you have the address.

MRS. M. SUMMERS, 129 E. Washington Ave., South Bend, Ind.

Free to Men

You Yourself Can Restore Your Manhood

VITALITY is the greatest power in the world. If I renew your VITAL VIGOR I restore you to full and complete manhood. No matter what your age, whether you are young or elderly, no matter what early indiscretion may have sapped your courage, if I resupply you with new VITALITY I give you the strength that all healthy, vigorous men possess. I know the source of this VITAL SUPPLY. My HEALTH BELT, with suspensory attachment, pours a great stream of VITALITY into your system hour after hour all night while you sleep. Thousands have said it immediately benefits and takes the pain and weakness out of the back from one night's use. No drugs, no medicines, no restrictions of any sort excepting that all dissipation must cease. The man who indulges excesses and unnatural practices can never be other than a weakling, but if you promise me as man to man that you will be decent, take ordinary care of your health and then use my HEALTH BELT every night for 60 to 90 days, I should then be able to do in your case exactly what all these other thousands of men have said I did for them. Please write for my booklet today. Never mind about purchasing a Health Belt now; first get into communication with me, read what my book says, then later, if we decide between us that you should have a Belt, and if you decide that you want to use it, I will arrange for you to have one to wear until you are cured. My health Belt is the greatest vitalizer the world has ever known. With special attachments it is a remedy for kidney, liver, stomach, bladder disorders, rheumatism, etc.

Let Me Send You THIS BOOK Free

Fill in the coupon; let me send you at once my free booklet in plain sealed envelope; it is profusely illustrated with half-tone photos; keep it in your pocket for easy reference; read the chapter on Vitality; read the chapter on Debility; read the chapter on those subjects which interest every man, young or old, who would be strong in manly vigor. It is a word of hope, a carefully written, interesting booklet which should be in every one's possession. Therefore, send today. If in or near the city, call at my office. Hours 9 to 6; Sundays 10 to 1. All consultations free.

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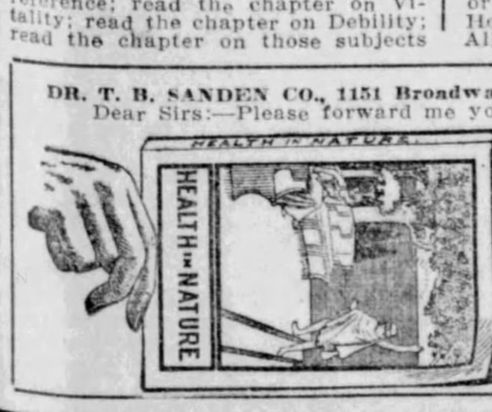
Dear Sirs:—Please forward me your Book, as advertised, free.



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ADDRESS........................

Good Remedy for Rheumatism

50,000 Boxes Given Away To All Who Apply

John A. Smith and His Remarkable Rheumatism Remedy Cured Himself First and Now Proposes to Cure the World.

A Box of this Great Remedy Mailed Free to Any Suffering Reader Who Will Send Name and Address.

Cured Many Cases of 30 and 40 Years' Standing.

On the theory "that seeing is believing," John A. Smith, of Milwaukee, wants everyone to try his remedy for the cure of rheumatism at his expense. For that reason he proposes to distribute 50,000 free boxes among all persons sending him their address. Mr. Smith had suffered all the agony and torture from rheumatism, tried all the remedies known and yet utterly failed to find relief.

Deformity of the Hands in General Chronic Articular Rheumatism.

At times he was so helpless that he had to take morphine and after considerable doctoring he gave up in despair. He began studying into the causes of rheumatism and after much experimenting, finally found a combination of drugs which completely cured him. The result was so beneficial to his entire system that he called his new found remedy "Gloria Tonic." Those of his friends, relatives and neighbors suffering from rheumatism were next cured and Mr. Smith concluded to offer his remedy to the world. But he found the task a difficult one, as nearly everybody had tried a hundred or more remedies and they couldn't be made to believe that there was such a thing as a cure for rheumatism. But an old gentleman from Seguin, Texas, U. S. A., wrote him saying if Mr. Smith would send him a sample he would try it, but as he had suffered over thirty years and wasted a fortune with doctors and advertised remedies, he wouldn't buy anything more until he knew it was worth something. The sample was sent, he purchased more and the result was astonishing. He was completely cured. This gave Mr. Smith a new idea and ever since that time he has been sending out free sample boxes to all who apply.

At National Military Home, Kansas, it cured a veteran of rheumatism in hips and knees. In Hannaford, N. Dak., it cured a gentleman who writes: "Since taking 'Gloria Tonic' I am as supple as a boy." In Stayner, Ont., it enabled a lady to discard her crutches. In Westerly, R. I., R. R. No. 1, it cured a farmer 72 years old. In Molalla, Oregon, it cured a lady 73 years of age who had suffered for thirty years. In Sumner, Iowa, it cured a lady after suffering thirty-four years. In Elm Grove, Wis., "Gloria Tonic" cured a severe case of Sciatica. Even prominent physicians had to admit that "Gloria Tonic" is a positive success, among them Doctor Quintero of the University of Venezuela, to whom it was recommended by the United States Consul. In hundreds of other instances the result has been the same. It cured many cases which defied Hospitals, Drugs and Electricity, among them persons of upwards of eighty years of age.

Mr. Smith will send a trial box, also his book on rheumatism, absolutely free of charge to any reader of the Weekly Blade, for he is anxious that everybody should profit by his good fortune. Mr. Smith's address in full is:

JOHN A. SMITH,
6178 Smith Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

$3.50 Recipe Free, For Weak Men

Send Name and Address Today—You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous.

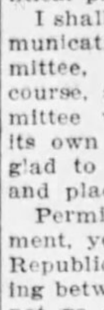
I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains, or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly power and virility, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So I have determined to send a copy of the prescription free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope to any man who will write me for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men and I am convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow men to send them a copy in confidence so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what I believe is the quickest-acting restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 3938 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain ordinary envelope free of charge. A great many doctors would charge $3.00 to $5.00 for merely writing out a prescription like this—but I send it entirely free.

PLANTEN'S C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES REMEDY FOR MEN

USE ABSORBINE, JR. LINIMENT FOR IT



Swollen, Varicose Veins, Bad Legs, Goitre, Wen, Gout and Rheumatic Deposits, Sprains and Bruises respond quickly to the action of ABSORBINE, JR. A safe, healing, soothing, antiseptic liniment that penetrates to the seat of trouble assisting nature to make permanent recovery. Allays pain and inflammation. Mild and pleasant to use—quickly absorbed into tissues. Successful in other cases, why not in yours? ABSORBINE, JR., $1 and $2 per bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 1 G free. W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 127 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

BED WETTING Completely cured, all ages. Box Penine, full directions FREE. MISSOURI REMEDY CO., Block 12 St. Louis, Mo.

Wise Women & discreet men use our remedies, toilet necessities, rubber goods, appliances, etc. "HINTS and HELPS," and illustrated catalog 2c. Address Webster Specialty Co. K 39 Chicago

LADIES $1000 Reward! I positively guarantee my Great Successful "MONTHLY" Remedy. Safely relieves some of the longest, most obstinate, abnormal cases in 3 to 5 days. No harm, pain or interference with work. MAIL $1.50. Double Strength $2.00. DR. S. B. SOUTHINGTON CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

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These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than twenty-one lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

START in business; be independent; I started as an agent; am now big manufacturer, making household specialties. Have hundreds of agents working. I'll start you; won't let you fail. Agents of ability wanted to open branch offices and employ sub-agents. No money needed. Write me fully and frankly. Do it today. C. E. Swartzbaugh Co., Box BD, Toledo, Ohio.

100 Money-Making Secrets. Don't slave for others. Start a business of your own and be independent. Sent postpaid for 10c. Hicks & Co., Box 222, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HELP WANTED.

500 MEN 20 to 40 years old, wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 500, care of Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

YOU are wanted for government positions—$80 month to commence. Annual vacations. Short hours. No "layoffs." Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open, with description. Franklin Institute, Dept. R 32, Rochester, N. Y.

Free Tuition to One Student Each County. Mail course shorthand, bookkeeping, typewriting. Books, etc., only expense. Southern Correspondence Institute, New Orleans.

AGENTS WANTED.

EARN $10 to $15 a week and hold your position besides. No canvassing. We, as manufacturers of patented just in season specialties, have new easy mail order plans to keep factories busy. We furnish everything. Large profits; small capital; experience unnecessary. If you are one of the want-to-go-ahead kind, write for our most modern plans. Sworn statements. J. M. Pease Mfg. Co., 285 Pease Bldg., Michigan St., Buffalo, N. Y.

LINEN Heel and Toe Guaranteed Hosiery direct from mill to wearer. All styles and qualities. Splendid opportunity for live agents. Customers waiting. Re-orders insure permanent increasing income. Exclusive territory. Credit. C. Parker Mills, 720 Chestnut st., Phila., Pa.

Agents—Either sex, to sell to families and druggists; large commissions. Box I 66, Swissvale Station, Pittsburg, Pa.

If You Can and Will Make Good selling Hot Water Wall Finishes, supplemented by our make of Varnishes, Paints and Framed Mirrors, write fully to Schrader, Whittick & Co., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADDING machine; will subtract also, any figures. Send $1 to James Springer, Sta. A. E. Liverpool, O.

NORTH CAROLINA FARM LANDS.

WANTED:—Men to become independent farmers in Eastern North Carolina—the "Nation's Garden Spot." Leads for large profits on small capital. Write for booklet. C. Van Leuven, 817 Southern Bldg., Wilmington, N. C.

EDUCATIONAL.

HOW to go on the stage. Complete course, postpaid $1; circular B free. J. C. Snyder Co., Mt. Gilead, O.

TOBACCO HABIT.

TOBACCO HABIT CURED or No Cost—Harmless home treatment of roots and herbs. Sure, pleasant, permanent. Send your name now. Ni-Ko Works, 14, Wichita, Kansas.

MEDICAL.

PILES, Best remedy on earth. ECZEMA. Formula mailed 50 cents; filled any drug store, 25c. Relief immediate; cure positive. Address White Specific, Dept. B, Plantsville, Conn.

ULCERS or sores of any kind, guaranteed a cure in 90 days or less. By the Brieback Painless Home Method. Laboratory. Dr. Newcomb, Carleton Bldg., St. Louis.

CLAIRVOYANT.

Mail Dime, Birth for Booklet; three questions answered free. Mad. Beverly, Youngstown, Ohio.

PERSONAL.

LADIES—When delayed or irregular use Triumph Pills, always dependable. "Relief" and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis.

Marriage paper mailed free, reliable, best published. Eastern Agency, 69, Bridgeport, Conn.

MARRY—Best plan on earth, sent free; photos of every lady member. THE PILOT, Dept. 39, Marshall, Mich.

GET MARRIED.—Matrimonial paper with advertisements marriageable people from all sections, rich, poor, young, old, Protestants, Catholics, mailed sealed free. The Correspondent, Toledo, Ohio.

MARRY—Many wealthy members will marry. All ages. Description free. Reliable Club, Dept. 56, Box 26, Oakland, Cal.

Secrets of future revealed free. Mail birthdate, three questions, five 2-cent stmps for postage. Reading will surprise you. Prof. Herman, Box 518, Englewood, Colo.

MARRY—Book of descriptions mailed sealed free; many wealthy. The Exchange, Box 525, B. H., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—More advertisers to know that TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE is a big business getter. Use its columns every issue and get big results. Advertising rates reasonable, circulation guaranteed. Address Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

A five-line advertisement, same size and style as the above, will cost only **$3.00** for one insertion in the

Mail Order Market Column of

The Toledo Weekly Blade

You can place your proposition in a **Quarter Million Homes**, from Maine to California, and before over a **Million Readers** every week.

A new business can be started or you can buy, sell or trade by using the Mail Order Market of The Toledo Weekly Blade.

FILL OUT THE COUPON BELOW.

MAIL ORDER MARKET.

Figure 7 words to a line, each line costing 60c. Send cash with order. Address your letter to Toledo Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Gentlemen—I enclose copy of an advertisement to measure...... lines, which I desire you to insert in the MAIL ORDER MARKET. I am sending remittance of $...... to cover the cost of same.

Name ....

Street ....

City and State........................

DON JAIME SEEKS NEW THRONE

Spanish Pretender May Lead Royalists in Portugal.

Madrid, Dec. 1.—Several Portuguese monarchists, owing to the lack of harmony between Don Manuel and Don Miguel, who are endeavoring to force the republican government from power, have urged Don Jaime, son of the late pretender to the Spanish throne, to undertake the restoration of the monarchy in Portugal. Don Jaime has sent emissaries to Portugal to study the conditions there.

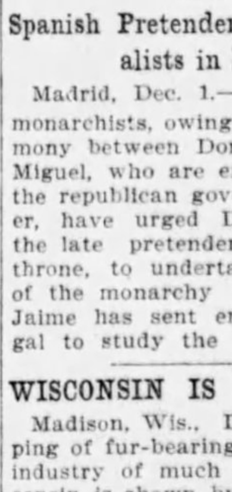
WISCONSIN IS RICH IN FURS

Madison, Wis., Dec. 1.—That trapping of fur-bearing animals is still an industry of much magnitude in Wisconsin is shown by a statement given out by the state fish and game department. The sales of pelts averages $2,000,000 a year.

Seven hundred and fifty thousand muskrats, it is estimated, are trapped in a year, and at 45 cents per "rat" are worth $337,500.

Three hundred thousand skunk skins a year are sold for an average of $1.50, or a total of $450,000. One hundred thousand mink are caught annually. These are worth on an average $4.54 each, or a total of $450,000. It is estimated that other fur bearing animals bring the hunters and trappers at least $100,000 a year.

DON'T WAIT

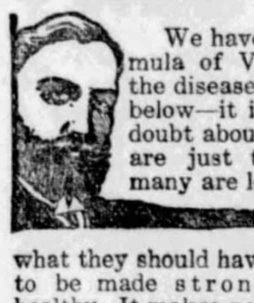


Simply send your name and address—NO MONEY—and we mail you a $1 box of Biel's Nerve Tablets on trial. They will prove to be Wonder Workers for Weakness, Nervousness, Lame Back, Kidney Troubles Lack of Steam, Power, Vigor, Vim, Vitality, Old Feeling, Unfit for Marriage. If you are a human derelict or feel yourself slipping that way, let them make you full of life and ambition. This is no prescription or C. O. D. scheme, but a genuine offer. We know you will be surprised with their wonderful work or we would not dare make it. They make the Weak Strong. The Strong Stronger, and cannot harm you. Write today and pay nothing if not satisfactory after a trial.

BIEL MFG CO. Dept. 1238 DENVER, COLO.

FREE Dollar Bottle Vitaline

YOU PAY NOTHING FOR IT



We have proven our scientific formula of Vitaline is a treatment for the diseases and symptoms mentioned below—it is reliable and there is no doubt about this. Vitaline tablets are just the treatment so many are looking for, what they should have and must have to be made strong, vigorous and healthy. It makes no difference if you are very weak, hopeless and your trouble long standing, Vitaline tablets should easily overcome it—they will not disappoint you.

FILL COUPON BELOW by writing your name and address. Send just 10c in stamps or coin to get the bottle packed and pay postage. This is all you have to do to get a $1 bottle of Vitaline Tablets free. We give you the $1 bottle without cost or obligation to prove what a wonderful remedy Vitaline Tablets are. We know when you have taken them you'll say with a glad heart that you have at last found the right medicine.

Vitaline tablets act on the Vital Organs that generate vitality and create the nerve force which makes one feel strong, vigorous and healthy, equal to all the duties and pleasures of robust strength and health. They give you vigor and vitality every day and restore you so fast and completely you never know there was anything the matter. Vitaline tablets are guaranteed by us under the U. S. Pure Food and Drugs Law by Guarantee No. 38379. You never had anything like them, combining their wonderful curing and strengthening powers. We send you our illustrated book, "Vitality." You have never seen one like it. Our testimonials from people benefited after ten to forty years of doctoring will convince you of all we claim for Vitaline tablets.

NERVOUS WEAKNESS, DEBILITY—Lost Vitality, Nervousness, Weakness, Twitching, Jerking, Easily Excited, Wornout Feeling, Weak, Aching Back, Lack of Strength, Energy or Ambition, Bad Dreams, Poor Memory, Bashful, Restless at Night, Despondent.

STOMACH TROUBLES—Pain in Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Bad Taste or Breath, Sick Headache, Bloated, Heartburn, Sour Belching, Spitting Up, Catarrh, Gas, Gnawing, Nervousness.

HEART WEAKNESS—Fluttering, Skipping, Palpitation, Pain in Heart, Side or Shoulder Blade, Short Breath, Weak, Sinking, Cold or Dizzy Spells, Swelling, Rheumatism, Throbbing in Excitement or Exertion.

CATARRH—Hawking, Spitting, Nose Running, Watery or Yellowish Matter or Stopped Up, Sneezing, Dull Headache, Coughing, Deafness; Pains in Kidneys, Bladder, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels may be Catarrh.

BLOOD TROUBLES—General Debility, Paleness, Thin, Weak, Run-Down, Nervous, Rash, Sores, Ulcers, Pimples, Chilly or Feverish, Loss of Flesh and Strength.

Exact size of Bottle containing 120 Vitaline tablets

ENCLOSE 10 CENTS IN STAMPS OR COIN, for Postage, Packing, Etc.

American Home Treatment Company, Dept. 41 C, Marine Building, Chicago

I enclose amount for postage and packing. Send at once by mail in plain package, $1.00 bottle Vitaline Tablets, without cost or obligation to me.

NAME........................

ADDRESS........................

The Peace Page.

CONDUCTED BY ELIZABETH AYRES

Christmas Offerings

By ELLA M. POWERS

This is a playlet, to be given by six little girls. One American, the others from foreign lands. The platform should be decorated with evergreen trees or boughs, and flags.

Dress for the American girl—An American flag draped about her, and wear a cap of red, white and blue.

Eskimo girl—Should wear a fur coat, or wrap a fur rug about her, and wear a fur cap or hood, and fur mittens.

Indian girl—Can throw a gay-colored blanket about her. Moccasins and dark brown stockings on her feet. Straight dark hair should be parted and arranged in two braids down the back, tied with bits of bright ribbon. Strings of beads about her head, arms and neck.

Chinese girl—Should be dressed brightly with large, square, loose hanging sleeves, a broad sash tied on one side, her black hair brushed flat, coiled in the back, with haircomb and fancy pins thrust into the coil. She may have a Japanese parasol and carry a fan.

African girl—May be dressed in red and black. Red handkerchief tied over her head, and large rings fastened to her ears. Face and hands blackened with burnt cork, after first applying cold cream or vaseline.

Arabian girl—Wears a bright shawl draped about her. A turban of bright colored silk, and feathers in her hair. She should be dark complexioned.

The American girl enters first, takes her seat in the center of the platform, saying:

AMERICAN GIRL:

And this again is Christmas day;
My invitations all
Have gladly been accepted;
Let us see who first will call.

(Eskimo girl enters, bows, comes forward with a fur bag, filled with presents, which she passes to the American girl as she mentions them.)

ESKIMO GIRL:

I'm a little Eskimo girl,
I live in the land of ice.
We never saw a Christmas tree,
Nor fruits and candies nice;
But we run races o'er the snow,
Beneath the big, bright moon,
And from this far away ice-land,
I've brought you a nice bone spoon.
My father hunts all through the day
For reindeer, seal, and bear,
And sends away in ships so strong
These furs so rich and rare,
And fish, and birds, and whales, you know,
I've seen them many a time,
And here's a pretty fur for you
That came from the arctic clime.

(Eskimo girl offers presents and steps to one side. American girl bows and places presents on the boughs beside her. Enter Indian girl.)

INDIAN GIRL:

I'm a little Indian girl,
I live in the far Northwest,
In the land of the Dakotas,
In the land I love the best.
I've brought a nice bead-basket
I made it all. You see
I know about your Christmas
A happy day to thee.
And here's an arrow-head for you,
And a piece of pottery queer,
And here are herbs for medicine good,
To make you strong, my dear.

We children shoot and fish and hunt
Just as our fathers do,
The whole wide forest is our home!
It feeds and clothes us, too.

(Steps aside. Enter Chinese girl.)

CHINESE GIRL:

I'm a little Chinese girl,
They say I've almond eyes,
I live in a boat, on a river we float,
And often eat rice and rat pies.

And here is a bamboo basket,
Filled with choicest tea,
I picked and dried it all myself
It commes from Ken See Lee.
(Bows low.)

With us we have no Christmas,
No presents nor a tree;
But there in the boat, I made this toy,
This, too, comes from Ken See Lee.

(Chinese girl bows low and takes a seat on low stool in front of American girl. Enter African girl.)

AFRICAN GIRL:

I'm a dark little African girl
I live in a forest land,
With kinky curls and jet black eyes,
I watch the elephant band.

My father hunts these animals.
From one of them I bring
An elephant's tusk to you, my friend,
'Twill make you a pretty ring.

And here is ebony wood for you,
A cocoanut from the palm,
And dates to eat, so very sweet,
All from our African farm.

(Offers presents, which American girl hangs on the boughs. African girl steps to her left. Enter Arabian girl.)

ARABIAN GIRL:

I'm a little Arabian girl,
I live in a desert land,
In tents on the plain so hot and dry,
And I play on the burning sand;

Here is a pretty pearl I've brought,
And an ostrich's egg so rare;
An Arab pony you should have
And a cloak of camel's hair.

I never hear about Christmas,
And don't know what you mean,
But hope you will accept these gifts,
And this ostrich feather green.

(Offers gifts. American girl accepts them, rises, places them on the tree, then turns and repeats.)

AMERICAN GIRL.

And I'm a happy American girl,
How thankful I should be,
That Christmas is so bright a day
And means so much to me.

I thank you, friends, for all these gifts,
Of presents I've my share;
And you show your good-will to men
With generous gifts so rare.

(All stand in line and repeat together:)

Our countries all are glorious lands,
So great, so rich, so rare;
Our people all are glorious bands;
So true, so good, so fair.

Whatever country we are from,
Whatever life we lead,
We'll do our best; be good and true,
And do some noble deed.

Montana Cowboys

Dear Elizabeth and Friends—In a recent issue of The Blade, I noticed you spoke of having many readers who enjoyed letters descriptive of Western life, so I will endeavor to give a short description of life in Montana.

We have a homestead adjoining the town site, which is much pleasanter than living 15 or 16 miles away from any town or railroad, as many of the homesteaders do.

Our shack (as it is called here) is built entirely of logs, as are all of our buildings. It consists of two rooms only. Many of the shacks have only one room and families of five or six live in them.

About six weeks ago they were shipping cattle from here and the cowboys were camped on our place. There were about 15 of them and they all wore wide-brim hats, chaps, and spurs. Each cowboy is allowed from six to eight horses, which he rides on alternate days, so there were over a hundred horses turned loose on the place. Early one morning, the night-hawk, as he is called, went out on his pony and rounded up all the horses and drove them into the rope corral.

It is quite interesting to one who has never witnessed anything of the kind to watch them saddle. First each cowboy walks around the corral, until he discovers the horse he wants, then he throws his lariat and catches the horse about the neck and shoulders. He then leads him out and puts on the saddle. Some of the horses object to this, quite strongly.

There was one fellow, Peggy, among them, with only one leg. The other was torn off by a wild horse when he was a boy, so we were told by one of the other cowboys. They had one horse in the bunch that would buck everytime anyone tried to ride him, so they brought him out and two fellows held him, head down, by hanging hold of his ears, while Peggy finally managed to get in the saddle. Then they let him go, and away he went, bucking at every jump with Peggy swinging his quirt as fast as he could.

He managed to stay with him, however, until he tired the horse out and then the fun was over, so they all rolled up their beds, threw them into the wagon jumped on their saddle horses and away they went.

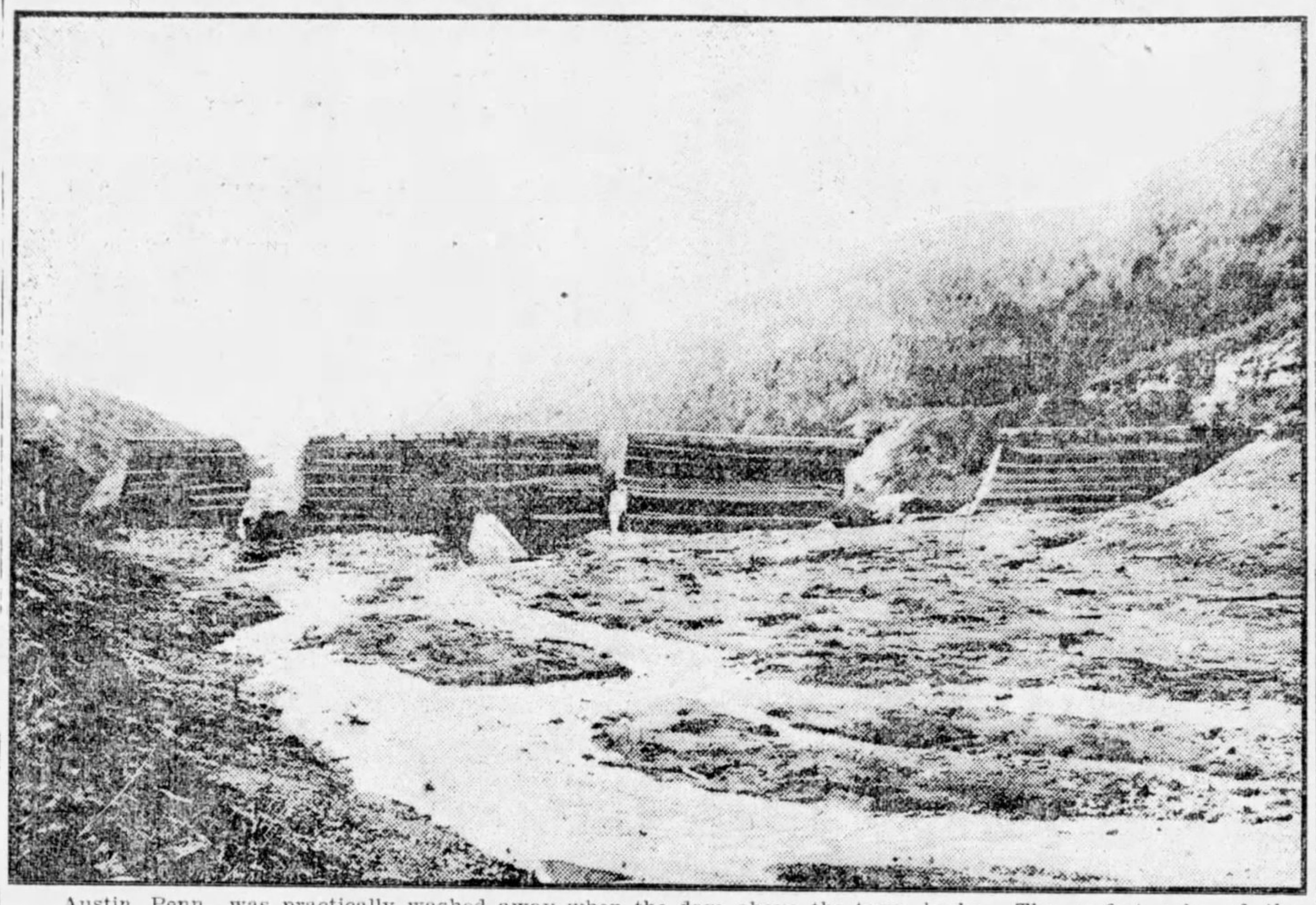
I fear this letter is getting rather long so I will stop now and maybe I will write again, sometime. Best wishes to all.—Mrs. Nellie Crandall, Montana.

POEMS REQUESTED.

Can some one send the poem entitled, Farmer Dobson's Choice; this is a tracer: "She guessed his errand and she thought, I soon shall settle that."

A friend of ours in Tennessee wants this: "There is a light in the window for thee, brother."

THE BROKEN DAM AT AUSTIN



Austin, Penn., was practically washed away when the dam above the town broke. The perfect calm of the little stream, after it had obtained its freedom, is apparent in the picture.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R. Mental, moral and social improvement.

M. G. R'S EVERY DAY

Dear Friends—I am a young man in my 23d year and am very much interested in other young people. I think it is a beautiful plan, this plan of devoting a page of a good paper to its old and young readers., I live in a town where such privileges are not appreciated much, simply because the young people do not realize the advantage of making friends and becoming acquainted with intelligent people all over our country. I think if we could all become better acquainted it would help us to grow up better men and women, and we should be more loyal to our country, which it is our duty to protect. Everyone can fight for his country every day, by doing all he can to improve the mental, moral and social conditions around him. When we are doing this we are fighting for our country, and sometimes it takes as much bravery as it would to face the shot and shell of the battlefield, so let us all be Merry-go-rounds every day, doing all the good we can.

I have nothing very interesting to tell about myself or the place in which I live. I have six sisters and one brother. I live in the Buckeye state and I hope that I may be an honor to my state and country, for I love them very much.

I want to ride on the Merry-go-round and I enjoy the merry letters—more, perhaps, than you will enjoy mine, for it is not very funny; but I think it is well for us to think seriously sometimes. Life is real and earnest, and we each have a work to do.

This is enough, I think, for a stranger to say, so I will close and you will soon forget your unknown friend.—De Roscoe, Ohio.

I'm thinking you will find yourself taken notice of. Come again.—Elizabeth.

HER NICKNAMES

Dear Readers of the Peace Page—This is my first letter and I do not know that I should be writing now, only I wish to accept two challenges, not that I do not like to write to The Blade, but I have always been afraid that Elizabeth and I would be the only readers of my letter; in fact, I still am.

The first challenge I noticed some time ago. A reader of The Blade challenged any girl that had more nicknames than she had, to speak up, so here I am. When I was quite small I called myself, "ittle me Jinkie," to this day I sometimes hear it. Then I am called by friends, Maybelle, Mabie, Mab and Marie. By some I am called Red Bird and Blue Bird. By some neighbor children, Mame. By a few young men, Popcorn, Noodles, Cousin and Sister. By others, Liza-Ann, 'Lasses, Rastus and Wittle Girl. By an elderly man of this town, "The Spearmint Girl with the Wrigley Eyes," and by the home folks, Bridget, Peggy, Kid and last, but by no means least, Spitfire. This comes from having a bad temper. Nevertheless, I have some control over it. What do you think of my nicknames?

Now for the other challenge: In a recent paper one girl said she would like to hear from another girl who likes to wash dishes. Well, here she is. For almost a month, I was unable to wash dishes on account of doctoring a lame finger, and I could hardly wait to get my hands in the water again. If there were nothing harder than washing dishes, we all could be expert housekeepers, but it is not the fine-lady housekeeper who always makes the home folks happy. Do you think so?

Oh, I almost forgot. There was a condition about that challenge, the girl must be just 17. Well, that is exactly my age. I would be pleased to hear again from the girl who offered the challenge. Here's love and best wishes to all.—Just a Wittle Girl, Ohi

THE GREAT KANAWHA

Elizabeth and M. G. R.'s—Will you allow a "good looking" young man to enter your circle? I am from the dear old state of West Virginia, and I live on a farm. Corn and tobacco are the principal crops here.

Our farm lies about four miles from the Great Kanawha river. This river has its source in western North Carolina and its upper course above its junction with the Gauley river is known as New river. Its principal tributaries are the Greenbrier, the Gauley, the Elk, the Coal and Pocatalics rivers. The Great Kanawha empties into the Ohio river at Point Pleasant. The Shawnee Indians called the Great Kanawha river, Ken-in-she-ka, meaning in the Shawnee language, "The River of Evil Spirits," but the Delaware Indians called it the Kan-a-wha ,meaning "The place of the White Stone." When the white settlers began to settle in this valley in 1772, they had heard of the river. It was then called Kanawha, and it has been called by that name ever since.

Leonard Morris was the first white settler in this valley. He founded a settlement at or near where Brownstown now stands. Charleston, the capital of West Virginia, is situated on the Great Kanawha river, nearly sixty miles above its mouth. This was also an early settlement in this valley, being made by the Clendennin brothers in 1788 at the mouth of Elk river. The farms and cultivated fields of this valley are in striking contrast with the forests and wilds that existed in 1774 when Colonel Andrew Lewis marched with his pioneer soldiers down this valley to Point Pleasant.

And now I have stayed long enough, this being my first letter, though I have read the Peace Page for a long time. My father takes The Blade. We all like it very much. Should my description of West Virginia's greatest river come out in print, I may come again.—"Meanboy," West Virginia.

FROM "TETSY"

Dear M. G. R.'s—My father has taken The Blade ever since I can remember. I live in a beautiful town along the old Indian trail, now called the Ridge road. We have four churches; one of the best high schools in the state, and quite a few nice business blocks. The country around here is very beautiful. The farms are all kept up well and this helps the looks of it. I have been in the country for two weeks, and would have stayed longer, had it not been for the house in town.

Blue Belle, of Missouri: I, for one, like to wash dishes and have them to do. I have kept house for my father for two years.

Well, my letter is getting long, so I must close. Best wishes to all.—Tetsy, Ohio.

ECONOMY IS HER'S

Dear M. G. R.s—I believe in hobbies. I do not think a hobby is a hobby, though, unless one practices what he preaches.

Now, my hobby is economy. I believe we should economize everywhere, but especially in the kitchen. My mother used to tell me that a woman could throw out more with a teaspoon, than a man could bring in with a scoop shovel.

Waste is a sin.

Just think of throwing away a $10 hat and a more expensive suit, because they are not the latest fashion! I think we should spend a reasonable amount; not more than we can afford, for pleasure trips, dress, dainties, and so on, but one can be satisfied with only a few "frills."

"A penny saved is a penny earned." I would rather spend a dollar, than a hundred pennies, one at a time. See?—Annie Laurie, Missouri.

POETS' CORNER

LITTLE JOHNTS' CHRISTMAS

By James Whitcomb Riley.

We got it up a-purpose, jes fer little Johnts, you know;
His mother was so pore an' all, an' had to manage so—
Jes' bein' a war-widder, an' her pension mighty slim,
She'd take in weavin' er work out, er anything fer him!

An' little Johnts was puny-like—but law, the nerve he had!—
You'd want to kindo' pity him, but couldn't very bad—
His pants o' army blanket an' his coat o' faded blue
Kep' hintin' of his father like, an' pity wouldn't do!

So we collogued together, onc't, one wintertime, 'at we—
Jes' me an' mother, an' the girls, an' Wilse, John-Jack an' Free—
Would jine an' git up little Johnts, by time 'at Christmas come,
Some sorto' doin's, don't you know, 'at would su-prise him some.

An' so, all on the quiet, mother she turns in an' gits
Some blue-janes—cuts an' makes a suit; an' then sets down an' knits
A pair o' little galluses to go 'long with the rest—
An' puts in a red-flannel back, an' buckle on the vest.

The little feller'd be'n so much around our house, you see,
An' be'n sich he'p to her an' all, an' handy as could be,
'At mother couldn't do too much fer little Johnts—no, sir!—
She use to jes' declare 'at "he was meat-an'-drink to her."

An' Piney, Lide an' Madeline, they watched their chance an' rid
To Fountaintown with Lijey's folks, an' bought a book, they did,
O' fairy ta'es, with pictur's in, an' got a little pair
O' red-top boots 'at John-Jack said he'd be'n a-pricen there.

An' Lide got him a little sword, an' Madeline a drum;
An' shootin'-crackers—lawsy-day! an' they're so dangersome!
An' Piney, ever' time the rest 'ud buy some other toy,
She'd take an' turn in then an' buy more candy fer the boy!

"Well," thinks-says-I, when they got back, "your pocketbooks is dry!"
But little Johnts was there hisse'f that afternoon, so I—
Well, all of us kep' mighty mum, tel we got him away
By tellin' him be shore an' come tomorry—Christmas Day—

An' fetch his mother 'long with him! An' how he scud acrost
The fields—his tow-head, in the dusk, jes' like a streak o' frost!—
His comfert fluttern as he run—an' old Tige, don't you know,
A-jumpin' high fer rabbits an' a-plowin' up the snow!

It must a-be'n 'most ten that night afore we got to bed—
With Wilse an' John-Jack he'ppin' us; an' Freeman in the shed,
An' Lide out with the lantern while he trimmed the Chrismus-tree
Out of a little scrub-oak top 'at suited to a "T!"

All night I dreamp' o' hearin' things a skulkin' round the place—
An' "Ole Kriss," with his whiskers off, an' freckles on his face—
An' reindeers, shaped like shavin'-hosses at the cooper-shop,
A-stickin' down the chimbly, with their heels out at the top!

By time 'at mother got me up 'twas plum' daylight an' more—
The front yard full o' neighbors all a-crowdin' round the door,
With Johnts' mother leadin'; yes—an' little Johnts hisse'f,
Sets up on Freeman's shoulder, like a jug upon the she'f!

Of course I can't describe it when they all got in to where
We'd conjered up the Chrismus-tree an' all the fixin's there!—
Fer all the shouts o' 'aughter—clappin' hands, an' crackin' jokes,
Was heap o' kissin' goin' on amongst the women-folks;—

Fer, lo-behold-ye! there them had that young-un! an' his chin
A-wobblin'-like:—an', shore enough, at last he started in—
An'—sich another bellerin', in all my mortal days,
I never heered, er spect to hear, in woe's app'inted ways!

An' mother grabs him up an' says: "It's more'n he can bear—
It's all too suddent fer the child, an' too su'prisin'!—There."
"Oh, no, it ain't"—sobbed little Johnts—"I ain't su'prised—but I'm
A-cryin' 'cause I watched you all, an' knowed it all the time!"

THE BROWNIE MEN

By M. Nora Boylan.

(An exercise for four little boys. They wear padded trousers of some cheap brown material and a loose shirt of same material in place of the school jacket. Skull-caps of same material, worn jauntily. Broad white rings about the eyes and charcoal lines upon face to produce resemblance to pictured Brownies. Jolly smiles and capers. Join hands and hop on one foot around tree or leader, before, between, and after verses.)

Merry, merry sprites are we,
Dancing round the Christmas tree.
We've a gift for every one
Though the last one is just done.

This has been a busy year,
And we hope we bring you cheer,
And when Christmas comes again,
Look for us—The Brownie men.

A LETTER TO SANTA CLAUS

By Frank L. Stanton.

"Dear Mister Santy Claus: We's two little boys in blue,
An' we thought we'd write a letter 'fore Chris'mus comes, to you;
We live here with our parents, in a house 'at's painted green,
An' of all the boys 'at ask fer toys we're the best you ever seen!

"An' so, we thought we'd tell you just what to bring, 'cos we
Know 'at you have a heap to do, an' busy as kin be!
We know you're hitchin' up your team an' purty soon you'll leave
An' these things is thes all we want—thes all—on Chris'mus Eve!

"Two little drums,
An' sugar plums
An' a slate 'at won't do any sums;
An' a Hobby Hoss
You kin ride across,
An' bicycles, an' balls to toss;
An' a steamer-boat
(Like the ones 'at float),
An' a wagon hitched to a Billy Goat;
An' tops to spin
(What's they's music in),
An' a climbin' monkey, dressed in tin;
An' two tom-guns
(Like the Jones's ones),
An' a railroad train 'at winds an' runs;
An' a slidin' sled
'At's painted red,
An' a bran' new little trundle bed;
Horns, whistles, drums,
An' sugar plums—
Bring all you've got when Chris'mus comes!

"We thes thought that we'd tell you, 'cos you got so much to do,
An' all the little boys an' girls is writin' notes to you;
We was 'fraid you might forget us while you're hitchin' up to leave
But them things is thes all we want—thes all— on Chris'mus Eve!"

A CHRISTMAS GIFT

By Mabel L. Pray.

It seems that dear old Santa Claus
One day in old November
Received a note from Dottie D——
With words and phrases tender
In which she asked the dear old man,
With many words of warning,
To bring her a new Paris doll
On the next Christmas morning.

Just as he started for his sleigh
One eve, in old December,
He turned to Mistress Santa Claus
And said, "Did you remember
About that fine new Paris doll
For wee Dot in the city?
I must not fail to take that gift,
'Twould be a dreadful pity."

It was early in the morning,
One day in old December;
A very happy, joyous day
That children all remember,
When Santa, on his mission fleet,
To the nursery came creeping,
And left the fine new Paris doll
Among the others, sleeping.

The holly and the mistletoe
Were bright this winter morning;
One stocking filled from top to toe
The mantel was adorning.
A Christmas tree hung full with gifts,
While underneath, reposing
On an upholstered rocking chair,
The Paris doll was dozing.

Then suddenly from out the gloom
Dot's other dolls came peeping,
Their hair uncombed, their dresses torn,
And noses red with weeping;
They talked in whispers soft and low,
But tones that grew quite scornful,
About the fate that was to greet
This stranger, sad and mournful.

There were Annabel and Bessie,
That came one cold December;
They hobbled round with broken backs
From falling on the fender.
Then Tommy, Grace, and baby Ruth,
All came one birthday party,
And Rose and Don a year ago,
With Santa Claus so hearty.

They all assembled round the tree,
And then with manners shocking
They pinched and shook the Paris doll,
And cried in words so mocking—
"Why, don't you know, you stupid thing,
Dot won't care for another,
She has received this Christmas morn
A dear, sweet baby brother!"

ONE OF HIS NAMES

By Josephine Pollard.

Never a boy had so many names;
They called him Jimmy, and Jim, and James,
Jeems and Jamie; and well he knew
Who it was that wanted him, too.

The boys in the street ran after him,
Shouting out loudly, "Jim! Hey, J-i-m-m!"
Until the echoes, little and big,
Seemed to be dancing a Jim Crow jig.

And little Mabel out in the hall
"Jim-my! Jim-my!" would sweetly call,
Until he answered, and let her know
Where she might find him, she loved him so.

Grandpapa, who was dignified,
And held his head with an air of pride,
Didnt believe in abridging names,
And made the most that he could of "J-a-m-e-s."

But if Papa ever wanted him,
Crisp and curt was the summons "Jim!"
That would make the boy on his errands run
Much faster than if he had said, "My son."

Biddy O'Flynn could never, it seems,
Call him anything else but "Jeems."
And when the nurse, old Mrs. McVyse,
Called him "Jamie," it sounded nice.

But sweeter and dearer than all the rest
Was the one pet name that he liked the best:
"Darling!"—he heard it whate'er he was at,
For none but his mother called him that.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

A DELIGHTFUL EXPERIENCE

My wife is on the shady side of 70, and I am nearly 80 years old. A few weeks ago, a neighbor and his wife invited us to keep house for them so they could take a ten days' outing. Their family consisted of father, mother and six interesting children, ranging in ages from four to 15 years. They took with them Muriel, 10 years old, and George, aged eight. George is the proud owner of three young ducks, which he put in the care of little Mary, aged six. One night, after Mary and Richard had gone to bed, we heard Mary crying as if her heart would break. On inquiring what was the matter, she sobbed out, "I forgot to feed George's ducks!"

We assured her that the ducks would be all right until morning then she and Richard could get up and feed them a good lot. This seemed to comfort her and they were soon asleep. In the morning, the children were up bright and early to look after their pets.

Those ducks were hatched by a mother hen, who hatched at the same time, several chickens, only one of which lived to grow up. When the mother thought her babies were old enough, she left them to shirk for themselves, but the ducks thought they could not get along without a mother, so they adopted the half-grown pullet to be their foster mother. It was amusing, indeed, to see them follow her around all day.

Our stay at this house for a few days was a source of much pleasure to us "old folks." To listen to the prattle of the two little ones and the patter of their little feet, carried us back in memory about 50 years, when our children, a daughter and son, were young. There were two older daughters, who gave us much pleasure with their sweet songs, wtih piano accompaniment; so you see, we ourselves had a pleasant outing without going far from home, only two or three miles.—Western New Yorker.

A BUSY MOTHER

Dear Friends—May I just sit down and chat with you for a few minutes? I am surely a busy mother. I have seven children to cook for and they, being hungry these cold days, it keeps my hands busy. I have been baking pumpkin pies.

I am going to tell you what I did last summer. I was expecting some relatives for a visit, and not being able to buy meat, I decided to have some fine roosters I had raised on the farm. Well, my company failed to come to the feast, so I sent for a poor family and had them come to the fried chicken dinner. I believe it did me as much good to see them enjoy their dinner as it did those that ate it.

My motto is: "If you cannot give your thousands, you can give the widow's mite." Best wishes to all.—A Farmer's Wife, Pennsylvania.

INQUIRIES ANSWERED

Editor Peace Page—Our former letter brought so many inquiries that, by your permission, we would say Lake View is situated near the north line of Montcalm county, Michigan, on the banks of beautiful Tamarac lake, which is one of the many beautiful lakes found in this and adjoining counties. We are in the central part of the southern peninsula, where farming is the principal industry and as our county has a population of 33,000, with no large towns, it will be seen that this section is well settled.

Land here lies but slightly rolling and is very productive, many of our farmers having received from $100 to $150 per acre for some of their crops. Sounds pretty large, does it not? but we invite Elizabeth, or any other of our friends, to come and see us and we will prove it. We will also take you out for a boat ride (if the lake is not frozen over), and we will catch a nice "mess" of bass or pike. Well, here's hoping.—The Pomeroy Family, Michigan.

A POULTRY FARM

Dear Elizabeth—Will you be kind enough to print a letter from the dear old Green Mountain state of Vermont? We run a poultry farm about four miles from Middlebury village, at the foot of the Green mountains. We have about 300 fowls. We have great excitement here with hawks and foxes most of the time. Mr. C. shot seven hawks this year. A few days ago he went to a trap a few rods from the house and found a 20-pound bob cat, or bay lynx, in the trap. There is a bounty of $2 on these animals, as they kill young deer.

It is open season now to kill deer. You can kill only bucks with horns over three inches long. There have not been many killed this season, as they are not very plentiful.

If we see this in print, we shall call again some time. With love to Elizabeth and Peace Page.—Mr. and Mrs. C., Vermont.

XMAS SHOPPERS ATTENTION!

BARGAINS!!

Before buying your Xmas presents or otherwise, drop us a card asking for our circulars on Bargains in Furs, Cutlery, Jewelry, Household Necessities, etc. Do not fail to do so. We buy in big quantities and give you the discount.

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OUR COOK BOOK

By BLADE HOUSEKEEPERS.

Checkerboard Cake No. 1.

Light part.—One and one-half cups of white sugar; one-half cup of butter; one-half cup of sweet milk; whites of four eggs; one teaspoonful of vanilla; two teaspoonfuls of baking powder in two cups of flour.

Dark part:—One cup of brown sugar; one fourth of a cup of butter, one-half cup of sweet milk; the yolks of four eggs; two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, in two cups of flour; one teaspoonful of cinnamon; one-half teaspoonful of cloves; one-half nutmeg.

I mix the dry spices, baking powder and flour together. To bake: Place a spoonful of dark in the center of the pan, then a ring of white, then the dark again and continue till the pan is filled. In the next pan, put a light center, a dark ring, then light again, till pan is filled.

Caramel Filling.

One pint of cream; one egg; one and a half cups of sugar; lump of butter the size of a walnut; cook until it begins to turn a little brown, then take from the fire and place between layers of cake before it gets cold.—Mrs. Linnie Lawrence, Nebraska.

Checkerboard Cake No. 2.

Two cups of coffee A sugar; one-half cup butter; three eggs; one cup of sweet milk; two and a half teaspoons baking powder, well sifted with two and a half cups of flour.

Beat to a cream, sugar and butter, then add egg yolks, milk and flour. With half of the dough mix one tablespoon of melted chocolate to color it, or cochineal may be used, if red is desired. Put a spoonful of the dark in the center of two pans, and a spoonful of light in the center of the third. Alternate light and dark till pans are filled. Put together so the light batter will come above the dark. If square pans are used, make rows across and cut in the opposite direction to form the checkerboard.

For frosting, use the white of one egg, beaten, one quarter pound of powdered sugar; one tablespoon of melted chocolate.—Mrs. E. H. Hastings. Copied from Recipe book of L. P. E. of Michigan.

Checkerboard Cake No. 3.

White part:—Two-thirds of a cup of sugar; one-half cup of butter; one-half cup of sweet milk; whites of two eggs; two teaspoons baking powder; one and a half cups of flour.

Dark part:—One-half cup each, of sugar, molasses, butter and cold water. The yolks of two eggs; one teaspoon of soda; two cups of flour; spice to taste. Bake in round tins. Place first a ring of the dark, then one of the white, alternately, till the tin is filled. This in two tins. In third, for middle layer, commence with white part and proceed as before, being careful to have each ring the same width. Put together with white icing.

Remarks.

You banner cake makers may take this hint, if you want to: A nice cake makes a nice Christmas present.

L. P. E. of Michigan writes:—"I want to thank everybody for the prompt responses to my request for mince meat and tomato preserves. We are now eating mince pie. They are fine. I believe the recipes sent by The Blade housekeepers are the finest in the world.

"The Lone Prairie"

By HAZEL BOWMAN

McClave, Colo., Nov. 9, 1911.

Dear Blade Readers—So many have asked me to write again, I feel it is as little as I can do, in view of the pleasure I experienced in reading the postcards and letters sent to me. I wish you to know that they helped while away many an otherwise lonely hour.

Well, I am still existing (living is hardly the word for it) on the lone prairie, though I find it scarcely so lonely as formerly. One can, I suppose, get accustomed to any mode of living, after so long a time. It is impossible to overestimate the vastness of this sage and cacti-ridden plain. The only thing to equal it in immensity is the silence on a cloudless, coppery, August day. Then the stillness is oppressive and almost tangible. It may be a decidedly healthful climate, but it is dreadfully hard on one's nerves. I doubt if there are anywhere farms with a greater degree of productiveness, than are found in the irrigated section to the south of us. Yet they have not yet reached the maximum of their ability to yield. The country is new and large farms are the rule. As a matter of course, extensive farming follows. I foresee a future, when the farms will have increased at least 50 per cent in value and yield; then intensive farming will have come to the fore, as it has in the east. I am not referring to the stock farms or ranches—they have a value of their own.

But I am digressing. I started to tell of the prairie in general, and of our "diggings" in particular, rather than the watered farms. Now is the time for the fall round-ups. Only a few days ago a herd of over 100 saddle horses together with a chuck wagon, passed. Some of the horses were packed; that is, they had bedding strapped on them. They traveled very leisurely and grazed as they went. These horses were for the use of the 60 or more cow-punchers scouring the plains for cattle. Later, a small herd of cattle, about 150, driven by a couple of cowboys, passed.

At the big round-up, the cattle range into the thousands. Perhaps no scene is more picturesque than the cow-punchers on their alert ponies, sorting and branding the mavericks. There is much hilarity and fun, with an occasional barbecue. Women and girls go and seem to enjoy the sport as much as the men. For me, I am a tenderfoot, you know. Well, somehow I pity the poor, dumb, tortured creatures that are being branded. It seems almost brutal, but, of course, is quite necessary.

To brand, a maverick is sorted from the herd by a cowboy, on a good cow pony. He has the animal roped and thrown in the twinkling of an eye. Then the heated irons are applied to the hip, as a rule. Next, the ears are cut in some manner, as an earmark is nearly as essential as the brand. I never see Daisy, (our milch cow), but that I am led to wonder whether she is a cow or a walking brand.

This, too, is the season for coyote chases, when a party of men, together with their dogs, wolf and greyhounds so large they are positively uncanny, start at a given point and gradually spread out, fan-like, over a large area, then close in, where the chase proper starts. Away they go, men and dogs, and Mr. Prairie Wolf, for all his fleetness, is lucky if he makes his escape. As winter closes in, they get bolder, and I should not be surprised, at any time, to find my flock of chickens had disappeared.

Since writing my former letter I have made some new acquaintances, namely, house snakes, tarantulas, centipedes and other crawly things. I found a centipede on my bed, but the last straw was the finding of one in a cup of drinking water. There are so many "last straws" here—I discover a new one every few days. Did you ever see a centipede? Well, they are curious creatures. The deader they are killed the livelier they become. To explain: I chopped one into three parts and every portion started off at an astonishing rate. I have never found a tarantula in the shack, but they are quite numerous on the prairie—great hideous, velvety, black spiders; sometimes, when spread out, as large as a saucer.

One day I heard a noise. On investigating I found a little chicken pinned to the wall by some object under the shack. It later developed that a snake, just 69 inches in length, had it in its hold. Now, our house is nothing if not convenient, so I jerked up a board of the floor and shooed, but the creature, (I had not as yet discovered its identity, which accounts for my bravery), refused to shoo. Instead it crawled through a knot hole, up into the "other" room. Well, after much excitement we killed it—I mean the hired girl did; I was busy giving instructions from the wagon in the yard.

I have many little scares, with the wild animals and the wind storms. The latter carry off everything, from tumble weeds to the roof. Sometimes I get quite wrought up, afraid to stay in the shack, for fear of centipedes, and afraid to leave the shack, for fear of seeing, or hearing a coyote. It keeps me busy scurrying around for a place of safety.

Well, I will give you a rest for this time. I did not intend to write so long a letter, but had to wait till I ran down, and I always was addicted to the gift-of-gab habit.

Your Home Resources

If you are in doubt about what to send to your at-a-distance friends or relatives for Christmas gifts, here is a hint. Look around you and see what are your home resources, or in other words, see what you have, native to your state and commonplace with you, but of interest and value to those with whom they are unusual.

To help open your eyes to the possibilities near at hand, here are some suggestions for using home resources, taken from an article published in the Woman's Home Companion for December. To begin with, the woman living in the southern mountains is reminded of the beautiful galax-leaves which grow naturally in only two or three places in the world. These leaves keep fresh indefinitely, and are much prized at the Christmas season for decorations. There are also rare winter ferns and mosses, holly, mistletoe, long-leaf pine and little rhododendron bushes. For the children, are chestnuts, chinquapin chains and odd mountain baskets.

"In the mining district of Michigan curiously shaped pieces of copper for paperweights and other purposes are to be had, and all through the Great Lake region pine and hemlock forests abound, which means that a sweet-smelling pillow can be constructed in half an hour. Send a box of beechnuts, or a hanging basket made of Michigan birch-bark.

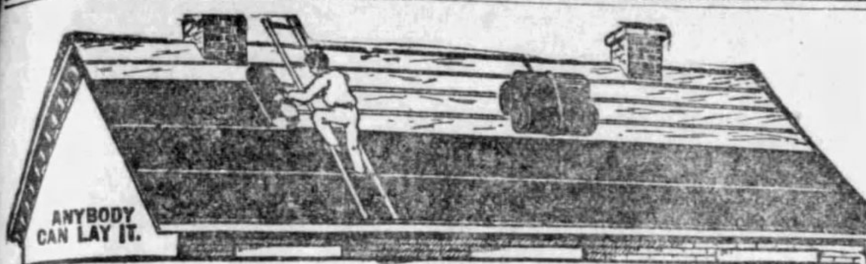
"One of New England's most coveted outputs is the bayberry candle, which so frequently graces an unappreciative kitchen pantry there side by side with the maple sugar, so hard to obtain in an unadulterated form by outsiders. Provincetown and Gloucester women every day eat fish delicacies which their inland sisters in some little Tennessee town could not procure, and yet the facilities for shipping such things make the trial worth attempting.

"In the extreme southern states beautiful rice is bought by the peck, and in South Carolina, tea, which is grown nowhere else in America, is to be had for an unusual offering. Even cotton-bolls are fascinating to those who are not accustomed to them. In Florida there are guavas and limes, not so generally sold in the markets as other fruits, and golden kumquats, with their decorative foliage, which make an attractive centerpiece, or are equally desirable for preserves or for consumption as they are; there are also odd grasses, long moss palmetto plants, and shells. One of the most acceptable things which any seacoast person can give is a set of shells.

"Baskets and all sorts of queer Indian handicraft may be had in New Mexico; and Colorado, as well as New Mexico, furnishes pinon-nuts and pine-gum.

"California is a fairy-godmother's land from which one could dispatch ostrich feathers, ripe olives, figs, orange blossoms, abalone shells, decorative pepper foliage and berries, and a thousand other things."

These suggestions may help your thinker to "get busy" and open your eyes to your home resources, from which may come acceptable Christmas presents. This is another case of "the blessings near at hand." All you have to do is to see and make use of them.



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Age......

Time Ruptured

Cause of Rupture

Name..............................

Address..............................

Post Holes Invented.

Patent post holes have long been humorously referred to in connection with machines for grinding smoke, left-hand wheelbarrows and other imaginary inventions. It has remained, however, for a Budapest inventor to make what is probably an important improvement relating particularly to post holes, seeking to thus preserve the wood of the posts. Instead of applying preservatives to the wooden posts, railroad ties, sleepers or other wood exposed to the action of the earth, he treats the earth which surrounds the wooden post in such manner as to destroy all insect, germ and fungus life by soaking the earth with a suitable sterilizing liquid. The process is termed "Peristerilization" and is claimed to be especially useful in rural and other remote districts in which it is inconvenient to obtain wood which has been treated with creosote or similar preservative

International Electric Power.

It is proposed to transmit electric power from the famous Trollhattan water falls in Sweden to Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark. The two points, which are about two hundred miles apart, are to be connected by an overhead system of high tension cables, borne by standards 50 to 60 feet high and from 500 to 600 feet apart. Sweden is separated from Denmark by a narrow strip of water, the sound, which at its narrowest is only half a mile wide. Here the cable, which would carry a current of between 50,000 and 60,000 volts, would be laid on the bottom of the channel. A preliminary specification places the cost of the installation at about $3,000 a mile.

Palisades Are Changing.

The Palisades are slowly changing. To the traveler of a hundred year ago they were a sheer cliff of clean rock rising in a perpendicular line from the water's edge nearly a thousand feet. Now they are buttressed at the foot by immense deposits of broken rock, which frosts have peeled from the cliff. Gradually this buttress is growing higher. The upward growth of this supporting pile is due to the trees—evergreens of various kinds—which have grown seemingly right out of the rocks.

Truth About Gold Filling.

A gold-filled tooth and your gold-filled watchcase may be said to be inversely analogous, that is to say, your gold-filled tooth has more or less of the tooth structure of enamel on the outside with gold on a core filling the center. Your gold-filled watchcase consists of two sheets of gold, having between each sheet some baser metal to which the gold is soldered. As to the gold in the case, it may be of any fineness and any thickness commensurate with the term "gold-filled." A jeweler will tell you that ten-karat gold is not gold, having too great an admixture of baser metals. Many persons have the idea that the gold-filled case is an amalgam of the kind instead of a "sandwich" of gold treated in the inside with the base metals.

EXPORTS FARM TOOLS

U. S. Sends $100,000,000 Worth Abroad Yearly.

The agricultural interests of foreign countries buy nearly $100,000,000 worth of American manufactures and other products for use in cultivating the soil, while about $50,000,000 worth of foreign products are annually imported into the United States for use upon American farms.

The foregoing summarizes certain information recently compiled by the bureau of statistics, department of commerce and labor.

Of the exports from the United States of articles required in farming by far the larger portion is composed of manufactures such as agricultural implements, binding twine, barbed wire and oil cake, while phosphate rock, to be ground up and used as fertilizer, and clover, timothy and other grass seeds are among the articles exported in the natural state.

In addition to the exports above enumerated as specifically for farm use there are certain articles for which the agriculturists of other countries draw upon the United States, but which cannot be classed as distinctively for farm purposes, such as wagons, carriages, traction engines, fiber bags, pumps, etc. In such cases the bureau of statistics has no means of determining the proportion of the exports intended for farm use and they are not, therefore, included in the $100,000,000 worth of merchandise exported for agricultural purposes.

Taking up the principal exports of the class under discussion, agricultural implements head the list, with a probable total of $40,000,000 in the year about to end, comprised of nearly $20,000,000 worth of mowers and reapers $8,000,000 worth of plows and cultivators 2,500,000 worth of thrashers and the remainder miscellaneous farming tools and implements.

The village of Salem, Washington county, population 1,250, boasts of being the oldest of the 458 incorporated villages in New York state. The first settlers came from Massachusetts in 1764, and in 1803 the village was incorporated by act of the legislature.

CONGRESS OPENS FOR BIG SESSION

"Stirring Times" Begin When Gavels Fall in Washington on Monday.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Both houses of the sixty-second congress convened at noon today. Practically every member of each house was in his seat. The galleries were crowded and hundreds of people were unable to gain admission. The expected speech of Representative Littleton, of New York, regarding the steel trust question, was the sensational incident featuring the opening day of congress.

The senate was in session only 17 minutes. A committee consisting of senators Gallinger and Martin was appointed to notify the president that the senate was in session. Hoke Smith and Obadiah Gardner, the new senators from Georgia and Maine, respectively, were sworn into office, and Charles Curtis, of Kansas, was unanimously elected to serve as president pro tempore until next Tuesday, December 12, to permit Vice President Sherman to attend the funeral of Mrs. Sherman's mother in Utica, N. Y.

On motion of Senator Bailey, the daily hour of meeting was fixed at 2 o'clock, and the senate adjourned until that time tomorrow.

"Stirring days ahead," are forecast by Republican members, and on both sides of the big party line members in the House and Senate are drawn up to fight out weighty problems of legislation in a session that will lead up to the Presidential campaign of 1912.

Of importance as to the bearing it will have on the approaching political contest in the nation; of particular interest because of party differences,—regulars and insurgents on the Republican side; reactionaries and progressives among the Democrats, and of unusual significance because of the heavy legislative program, it is at least certain that this will be one of the liveliest sessions of Congress in many years.

The tariff legislative program will follow the long awaited report of the tariff board, which is expected to submit the result of its investigations on wool and cotton within two weeks.

The ways and means committee will begin preparation of revised schedules to include wool, cotton, iron and steel products, sugar and ther foodstuffs.

Half a dozen bills providing amendment to the Sherman anti trust law are on hand. The most recent bill was drafted by Representative Henry, of Texas, providing for penitentiary terms for violators of the trust laws and designed to eliminate from the Sherman law the "rule of reason," as interpreted by the supreme court.

In line with the trust question will be the determination of the fate of the house special committee of inquiry into the United States Steel corporation. The Steel corporation has protested against continuation of the hearing in view of the filing of the government suit. The question is certain to be brought up in the house for settlement within a few days and it will provoke a lively controversy.

As a part of the trust legislative plan President Taft has suggested a federal incorporation act.

The National Monetary Commission will submit the report of its long and exhaustive inquiry by January 8. Currency reform, however, probably will develop many different opinions before any legislation is enacted.

Conservation policies are to be urged on congress. Early in the session the National Waterways Commission will report recommendations.

Lively discussions are expected in both houses on the immigration laws, the abrogation of the treaty of 1832 between the United States and Russia, campaign publicity, and a bill proposing legislative power to be conferred upon the territory of Alaska. An effort also may be made to abolish the new court of commerce.

Economy, it is said, will guide the appropriation committee, the first Democratic committee in many years to get a "whack" at the big appropriation supply bills, including the so-called "pork-barrels." Representative Fitzgerald, of New York, is the chairman of the committee which will undertake the task of paring down the appropriations, which for the year of 1911-1912 amounted to $1,026,287,505.81.

"BARNUM OF ENGLAND" SLAIN

"Lord" George Sanger Murdered by Employe on Farm.

London, Dec. 1.—"Lord" George Sanger, the veteran retired showman, who was known as the "Barnum of England," was murdered yesterday by an employe on the farm where he had been living for years. He was 84. He was a soidisant lord and had no right to a title.

Consumption Claims Champion Corn Husker

Yet Mr. Brown Writes That After Taking the Lloyd Treatment, He is Restored to Perfect Health.

Monroeville, Ohio, Jan. 4th, 1911.

Dear Sir:—

A few lines to let you know that I am feeling fine and restored to perfect health again. That dreadful cough that I had before I started using the Lloyd treatment is all gone and my poor appetite now is as good as a hungry bear. I think my health is as good as it was in 1909, when I made the Champion Corn-Husking Record of Ohio, which stands to-day

If I need any more of your wonderful Lloyd treatment, I will write for same. I think it will do for others what it has done for me.

Yours very truly,
A. E. BROWN.

Gone are Mr. Brown's cough, chills, pains, expectoration, loss of weight. Another letter shows that he has gained 15 lbs. and weighs 176 lbs.; above his normal weight. Back from the misery, weakness and despair of what he considered consumption, into the sunshine, happiness and vitality of restored health.

Do you want to know more about the Lloyd treatment and what it is doing to save lung sufferers? If so, write me to-day. If you are not sick, show this to those who are or send me their names. I want to help consumptives. I have no patent medicine—my treatment is NOT sold in drug stores—but when you write me, I'll tell you an interesting story of the rational Lloyd treatment for Consumption and the Army of the Blood. To-morrow is time lost—disease is marching on. Let's begin the fight for health NOW. WRITE TO-DAY to

JUDD Q. LLOYD,
600 Lloyd Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.

UP-TO-DATE SHAVING WITH CUTICURA SOAP

Sanative, Speedy, Wholesome, and Most Agreeable.

Shaving with Cuticura Soap according to special directions with every cake is a luxury for tender faced men, indispensable for those who shave twice daily, and a necessity for those subject to redness, roughness or irritation of the skin. No mug or soggy soap, no germs, no two soaps when one suffices, no loss of time.

To those wishing to try this for themselves, a sample cake will be sent free, with 32-p. book on the skin. Address "Cuticura," Dept. 9N, Boston.

MRS. PATTERSON FREE

Denver Jury Acquits Woman Who Killed Husband.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 29.—Gertrude Gibson Patterson, charged with the murder of her husband, Charles A. Patterson, of Chicago, in this city, September 25, was acquitted by a jury which reported to Judge Allen at 2:35 this afternoon.

The prisoner flushed and swayed, but regained her composure in a moment and shook hands with her attorney and with the jurors.

The released prisoner was given a tremendous demonstration by the throng in the court room and again outside as she made her way back to the jail to secure her personal effects.

The jail matron, whose sympathy had been with Mrs. Patterson all through the ordeal, was in court. She followed the former back to the jail, crying.

Verdict Before Noon.

Word came from the jury room at 11:30 today that a verdict had been reached, but Judge Allen had gone to a funeral and did not return to open court until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The hours dragged slowly to the prisoner, who in the greatest suspense, knowing that her fate had been decided upon, paced the floor of the cell or gazed from the window of her cell watching for the arrival of the judge.

Watches Jurors.

When the jury left the court house for breakfast this morning Mrs. Patterson pressed her face against the window of her cell and watched the 12 men until they passed from sight. When they returned she was again at the window, and as they passed into the building to resume their deliberations she cried out, softly: "Oh, you dear men—if you would only look up."

Waiting for the verdict the prisoner regained in large part the composure that characterized her in the opening days of the trial. She was calm, but to the matron she confided: "My knees are so weak that I don't believe I could walk over to the court room."

JAPANESE HELP REBELS

Peking, Dec. 4.—The viceroy of Manchuria reports to the government that Japanese are assisting the revolutionaries, that they are importing dynamite for the rebels and even joining the rebel ranks.

The Chinese foreign board yesterday called attention to the arrest of four Japanese at Mukden on the charge of throwing bombs. The Chinese officials assert that one of the Japanese has confessed that a general rising had been arranged for December 5. The Japanese legation disclaims any knowledge of these reports.

Tartar City Burned.

Nanking, Dec. 4.—The Tartar city was sacked and burned Sunday by the permission of the revolutionary authorities. Business has been resumed and trains are running between Shanghai and Nanking. The imperialists have evacuated Pukow.

The capture of the city is now complete. The imperialists did no resist, hence there was no bloodshed. Their last stronghold on Lion Hill capitulated on condition that the lives of its defenders be spared.

Destitution in City.

Destitution prevails and thousands of persons are starving. Nine thousand revolutionists crossed the river to Pukow, but were driven back with a loss of two guns. The imperialists later withdrew.

The independence of Mongolia has been proclaimed at Urga, the chief town of the northern districts. The Chinese officials have been dismissed.

The British gunboats at Hongkong, with the assistance of the American gunboat Callao, are effectively policing the West river. Steamers bound for Wu-Chow are escorted by a warship, while others are traveling in pairs for mutual protection, their wheel houses enclosed in steel.

Chinese war vessels are routing out the pirates and a desperate fight has taken place at Shiuhing. The robbers were driven back, but are expected to make another stand.

A mass meeting will be held at Canton to discuss the situation and receive suggestions regarding the administration of the republic.

EXPECT REPUBLIC IN SOUTH, MONARCHY IN NORTH CHINA

Peking, Dec. 4.—The opinion is widely held here that the fall of Nanking, recently captured by the rebels, means the division of China into a southern republic and a northern monarchy.

Revolutionists at Urga have declared Mongolia independent of the Chinese empire.

Chi-Foo is reported to have gone back to the imperialists. It went over to the rebels in the early part of the revolution.

The happenings at Nanking since its capture are variously described. Some reports say complete order is being maintained and there have been no outrages. Other stories are to the effect that the commanders of the victorious rebels sanctioned the looting and burning of the Tartar city, which was carried out in a thorough manner.

The imperial general Chang Hsun is reported in one telegram as having been killed and by another as succeeding in making his escape with a portion of the defenders to Pu-Kow, whither a section of the victorious rebel army is marching.

The loyalist generals, Chang Yen Chun and Tieh Liang, took refuge on a Japanese warship.

THE MARKETS

The Grain Markets

Toledo, O., Dec. 5.—With cables colorless and domestic factors rather negative, wheat opened tamely. Save Russia, European countries reported the growing crop doing well. The recent snow has covered wheat fields well in the Toledo territory. Toledo cash and December opened unchanged at 97½c. May ⅛c down at $1.05⅝ and July ¼c off at 98¼c. Later in the first hour, the market suffered further losses.

Starting about midday, liquidation started and prices sagged heavily. Heavy northwest receipts proved another hard load for the market to carry. Cash and December closed ½c off at 96c. May 1⅛ down at $1.00¼ and July 1c lower at 95⅝c.

Weather is good for corn, but trading early was light and featureless. December opened ⅛c down at 64⅛c. May ¼c at 65c and July at 65½c, the market losing ⅛c at the start.

Corn closes: Cash 63½c. December 62¾c. May 64¼c. July 64¾c.

December oats opened ¼c higher at 50c. May unchanged at 52¾c and July ⅜c higher at 48½c.

Cash and December oats closed at 49½c. May at 52¼c and July at 48⅛c.

Receipts of red clover seed were 40 bags against 240 a year ago. The market opened unchanged with cash and December at $12.52½ and March at $12.50.

Light offerings and a little fresh buying caused a 5c advance in seed later.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close. Dec. 5.	Close. Dec. 4.
Wheat—					
Cash	97½	....	....	96	97½
Dec.	97½	....	....	96	97½
May	1.01⅝	....	....	1.00¼	1.01¾
July	96¼	96⅜	95¼	95⅝	96⅝
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	63½	64½
Dec.	64⅛	....	....	62¾	64¼
May	65	65⅛	64	64¼	65¼
July	65½	....	....	64¾	65⅝
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	49½	49¾
Dec	50	....	....	49½	49¾
May	52¾	....	....	52¼	52¾
July	48½	....	....	48⅛	48⅛
Clover Seed—					
Cash	12.52½	....	....	12.57½	12.52½
Dec	12.52½	....	....	12.57½	12.52½
March	12.50	....	....	12.55	12.50
No. 2	....	....	12.15@12.25		....
No. 3	....	....	11.95@12.05		....
Rejected	....	....	11.55@11.80		....
N. E. G.	....	....	8.00@11.25		....
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	94	94
Timothy—					
Cash	....	....	....	7.40	7.40
Dec.	....	....	....	7.40	7.40
March	....	....	....	7.50	7.50
Alsike—					
Cash	....	....	....	10.90	10.90
Dec.	....	....	....	10.90	10.90
March	....	....	....	11.05	11.05

CHICAGO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close. Dec. 5.	Close. Dec. 4.
Wheat—					
Dec.	94⅛	....	93	93⅝	94⅞
May	99¾	99⅞	98¼	98⅝	99⅞
July	94½	94⅝	....	93⅝	94⅝
Corn—					
Dec.	62½	62¾	61	61¼	62¾
May	63⅞	63⅞	62¾	62⅞	63¾
July	63¾	63⅞	62¾	62⅞	63⅞
Oats—					
Dec.	47¼	....	....	46¾	47¼
May	49⅝	....	48⅞	49	49⅝
July	46¼	....	45¾	45⅞	46¼

NEW YORK.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close. Dec. 5.	Close. Dec. 4.
Wheat—					
Dec	96⅝	....	....	95⅝	97¼
May	1.03⅝	....	1.02¼	1.02½	1.03¾

ST. LOUIS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close. Dec. 5.	Close. Dec. 4.
Wheat—					
Dec	95¾	....	....	94½	95¾
May	99¾	....	....	98⅝	99⅞

MINNEAPOLIS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close. Dec. 5.	Close. Dec. 4.
Wheat—					
Dec	....	....	....	1.00⅝	1.02¼
May	....	....	....	1.04¾	1.06⅝

DULUTH.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close. Dec. 5.	Close. Dec. 4.
Wheat—					
Dec	....	....	....	99¾	1.01⅜
May	....	....	....	1.04⅛	1.05½

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close. Dec. 5.	Close. Dec. 4.
Pork—					
Jan.	15.70	....	15.42	15.47	15.70
May	16.10	16.15	15.87	15.92	16.17
July	....	....	....	16.02	16.30
Lard—					
Jan.	9.00	....	....	8.92	9.05
May	9.22	....	9.05	9.17	9.25
July	....	....	....	9.27	9.37
Ribs—					
Jan.	8.15	....	....	8.12	8.22
May	8.42	....	8.40	8.42	8.47
July	8.42	....	8.35	8.37	8.45

Toledo Live Stock

Toledo Union Stock Yards, Dec. 5.—Hog receipts were liberal and the market ruled about 10c lower. Other live stock ruled steady.

Hogs—Selected heavies, $6.35@6.40; good mediums, $6.25@6.35; heavy yorkers, $6.10@6.15; light yorkers, $5.65@5.85; good pigs, $5.25@5.50; bulk of sales, $6.10@6.30; good mixed, $6.15@6.25; stags and roughs, $4.50@5.50.

Cattle—Prime steers, 1,250 lbs. and up, $7.00@7.25; good to choice, $6.00@6.50; good fat, 1,050 to 1,200 lbs., $5.50@6.00; fair to good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $5.00@5.50; common and light steers, $4.00@4.50; choice fat cows, $3.75@4.50; common cows, $2.50@3.00; canners and cutters, $2.00@2.50; prime export bulls, $4.25@4.50; good butcher bulls, $3.75@4.20; fair to good bologna, $3.50@3.75; common, $3.00@3.50; choice fat heifers, $5.00@5.50; fair to good, $4.50@5.00; common and light heifers, $3.50@4.00; good to choice feeding steers, $5.25@5.50; fair to good feeders, $5.50@5.75; stockers, good to choice, $4.50@5.00; stockers, common to fair, $4.00@4.50; milkers and springers, $25@60.

Sheep and lambs—Prime wethers, $3.00@3.50; good, to choice mixed, $3.00@3.50; fair to good, $2.00@2.50; culls and common, $1.00@1.50; lambs, choice, $5.25@5.65; fair to good, $4.50@5.00; common lambs, $3.00@4.00; culls, $4.00@4.50.

Calves—Choice to extra, $8.00@8.50 down; fair to good, $7.00@8.00; common to light, $5.00@6.00; heavy and feed, $3.50@5.00.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Dec. 5.—Cattle—Receipts none. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000; heavy Yorkers, $6.25; light Yorkers, $6.00; pigs, $5.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,000; top sheep, $3.85; top lambs, $6.50. Calves—Receipts, 150; top, $9.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—Cattle—Receipts estimated at 7,500; market slow, steady to shade lower; beeves, $4.60@9.25; Texas steers, $4.10@5.75; western steers, $4.50@7.25; stockers and feeders, $3.00@5.75; cows and heifers, $2.00@5.90; calves, $5.50@8.00. Hogs—Receipts estimated at 33,000; market dull, mostly 10c lower; light, $5.50@6.20; mixed, $5.80@6.37½; heavy, $5.90@6.40; rough, $5.90@6.10; good to choice heavy, $6.10@6.40; pigs, $4.25@5.60; bulk of sales, $6.00@6.30. Sheep—Receipts estimated at 25,000; market weak; native, $2.50@4.00; western, $2.75@4.00; yearlings, $4.00@5.15; lambs, native, $3.75@6.00; western, $4.00@6.00.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 150 head; steady. Veals—Receipts, 200 head; slow and 50c lower; $5.00@9.00. Hogs Receipts, 9,600 head; fairly active and 5@10c lower; heavy, $6.40@6.50; mixed, $6.35@6.40; Yorkers, $5.85@6.35; roughs, $5.65@5.75; stags, $4.50@5.25; dairies, $6.00@6.35. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 11,000 head; slow; ewes, 25c; lambs, 40c lower; lambs, $3.50@6.25; ewes, $3.00@3.50.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Dec. 5.—Cattle, receipts, 150; market, dull. Veal calves, receipts, 250; market, steady. Sheep and lambs, receipts, 1,800; market, weak; choice spring lambs, $5.75@5.85. Hogs, receipts, 5,000; market, 5c lower; extreme heavies, $6.40; mediums, $6.40; yorkers, $6.15; light yorkers, $5.85; pigs, $5.50; roughs, $5.65; stags, $5.00.

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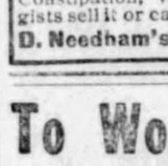

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Money and Stocks.

New York, Dec. 5.—(Wall Street.)—Trading in stocks was almost suspended this morning, pending publication of the Presidents' message. The volume of business at the opening was sufficient to keep the market in motion only a few minutes, after which it relapsed into stagnation. Prices held steady within small fractions of last night's close. The one exception was Texas Pacific, which gained a point.

Prices weakened all around, with especial pressure against Wabash issues and American Can preferred. Wabash preferred declined 1⅛ and the 4 per cent bonds 1⅝. Disappointment over the declaration of only the regular dividend on American Can preferred, on which an extra payment had been looked for, caused some liquidation of the stock and it gave way two points. Losses in the rest of the list were restricted to small fractions.

The market continued in a state of inanition after the publication of the President's message until just before 1 o'clock when it became active and very weak. Wabash preferred lost 2⅝, Reading 1⅝, American Car 1½ and Union Pacific and Lehigh Valley, Norfolk & Western, Missouri Pacific, Louisville & Nashville, United States Steel and Amalgamated Copper 1. Virginia Iron jumped 9½ and United States Express fell 4 points.

Announcement of the reorganization plan of the Wabash resulted in further heavy sales of the securities. The common stock went down three points to 7, and the preferred 4¾ points to 18, the lowest figures since 1908. The 4 per cent bonds yielded 3⅝ to 51½. The active selling elsewhere ceased and there was a slight rally.

New York Stocks.

New York, Dec. 5, 1911.

Stocks.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atl. Coast Line	137½	137½	137	137
Atchison	106¼	106⅜	106⅛	106¼
Am. Car & F. Co.	53½	54¾	53½	54¾
Anaconda	37¾	37¾	37½	37½
Amal. Copper	63⅞	63⅝	61⅞	62
Am. Smelters	72½	72½	72⅛	72⅛
Am. Ag. Chem. com	56	56	55	55
Am. Steel Fdy	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
Am. Tel. & Tel	139⅝	139⅝	139¼	139¼
Am. Tobacco pfd	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
Am. Cotton Oil	44½	44½	44½	44½
Am. Beet Sugar	53½	53½	53½	53½
Biscuit com.	138¾	138¾	138¾	138¾
Balt. & Ohio	102	102	101⅞	101⅞
B'lyn R. Trans	77½	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
Cast I. Pipe com	15	15½	15	15½
Cast I. Pipe pfd	47½	47½	47½	47½
Canadian Pac.	240½	240½	239¼	239¼
Clover Leaf	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Clover Leaf pfd	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Ches. & Ohio	74⅝	74⅝	74¼	74¼
Can pfd.	91¼	91¼	90¼	90¼
Corn Product com	11	11	10¾	10¾
Erie com	31⅝	31¾	31¼	31½
Erie 1st pfd	51¼	51¼	51⅞	51⅞
Gt. Northern pfd	127⅛	127⅛	127	127
Ill. Central	143	143	143	143
Interborough com	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
Interborough pfd	48	48	47	47
K. C. Sou. com	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
Louis & Nash	157⅞	157⅞	156½	157¼
Merc. Marine pfd	17	17	17	17
Missouri Pacific	39¼	39¼	38¼	39
M. S. M.	133¾	133¾	133¼	133½
M. K. & T. com	30½	30½	30½	30½
Nor. Pacific	118	118¼	117¾	117¾
Nat'l Lead	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
Nevada Cou's	18½	18½	18⅜	18½
Northwestern	143	143	143	143
N. Y. Central	106	106	106	106
Nickle Plate com	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
N. & W. com	108½	108½	108	108¼
Ont. & Western	40	40	40	40
Penn. Ry.	122¼	122¼	122	122
Pacific Mail	31⅝	32	31⅝	32
People's Gas Co	104¼	104¼	103½	103½
Reading com.	150⅝	150⅝	149¼	149¾
Rock Island	26	26	25⅞	25⅞
Rep. I. and S. Co	23	23½	23	23¼
Rep. pfd.	83	83	83	83
Ry. Steel Springs	29⅞	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞
Southern Ry.	71	71½	70⅞	70⅞
So. Ry. pfd.	110⅜	110⅜	110⅛	110⅜
St. Paul	111½	111¾	111¼	111¼
Third Ave.	24½	24½	23⅞	24
Tenn. Copper	37	37	37	37
Union Pacific	174¾	174⅜	173⅝	174
Union Pacific pfd	93⅛	93½	93⅛	93½
Un. Pac. Con. 4's	103¼	103¼	102⅝	102⅝
U. S. Steel	63⅝	63⅝	62½	63
U. S. Steel pfd	109¼	109⅝	109¼	109¼
U. S. Steel 5's	101¾	101⅝	101¾	101⅞
U. S. Rubber com	45¾	46	45¾	46
Utah Copper	51	51	50¼	50½
Virginia Chem.	53⅞	54	53⅝	53⅝
Western Md.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼
Wabash com.	10	10	6¼	8¼
Wabash pfd.	22½	22½	17⅜	19¼
Western Union	78½	78¼	78	78

Toledo Produce.

(Quotations are based on what is charged the grocery trade. Retail necessarily are higher.)

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1 lb. prints, 37½@38c; solid pack, 36½@37c.

Process Butter—Per lb., tub, 26@27c; dairy, prime, 28c; packing stock, 18c; oleo, 16@20c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 16@17c; New York state, 16@17c; brick, 18c; limburger, 16@18c; Swiss, domestic, 20c; imported, 32c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, candled, 35@40c; current receipts, 31@33c; storage, case count, 24c; storage, candled, 25@27c.

Onions—Home-grown, 100 lbs., yellow, $2.15; red, $2.15; white, 50 lbs., $2.00; Spanish, crate, 45 lbs., $1.65; garlic, 8@10c.

Celery—Michigan, small bunches, doz., 20c, 40c and 50c.

Lettuce—9c head; hamper, $3.25; Endive, 25@30c; imported endive, pound, 25c.

Cucumbers—Doz., $1.65.

Brussels Sprouts—Quart, 20c.

Tomatoes—Cal., 4-basket crate, $2.00@2.25.

Mango Pepper—Crate, $2.50@2.65.

Egg Plant—Dozen, $2.00.

Beans—Wax, box, $2.25; green, hamper, $4.00.

Potatoes—Michigan, bu., 95@98c.

Sweet Potatoes—Delaware, hamper, $1.75.

Turnips—Bu., 25@35c.

Cabbage—Home-grown, lb., 1¼c; ton, $28.00.

Cauliflower—Doz., $2.40.

Squash—Hubbard, lb., 1c; ton, $18.00.

Parsley—Dozen bunches, 15c.

Onions—15c.

Vegetable Oysters—Dozen, 30c.

Spinach—65@70c.

Hot House Radishes—25c.

Southern Parsley—70c doz.

Carrots—Bu., 50@65c.

Cranberries—Oak Bog, basket, $3.00; bbl., $8.50; late Howes, $9.50.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.00@1.50.

Oranges—Florida, $2.65@2.85; Cal., $3.00@3.50.

Lemons—California, $5.00@5.50.

Grape Fruit—$4.25@4.50.

Limes—100, $1.25.

Pineapples—$3.00.

Pears—Keiffer, 50@60c.

Apples—Greenings, $3.50; Baldwins, $2.75@3.50; Russets, $2.50@3.00; Kings and Spies and Bellflowers, $4.00@4.50.

Grapes—Malaga, $3.75@6.00.

Figs—California, white, whole, 50-lb. box, 9c pound; Turkish, 13@16c.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 8¼c; heavy and rough, 7c; calves, prime, 11c; fair, 10c.

Turkeys—Alive, 18c; dressed, 20c.

Fowls—11@11½c; dressed, 13@14c; broilers, 11@11½c.

Ducks—13c; geese, 12@13c.

Yearling lambs, 8@9c; spring lambs, 9@10c; sheep, 5@7c.

Cow Beef—5@7c.

Heifers—7@9c.

Rabbits, doz., $2.00.

New York Produce.

New York, Dec. 5.—Flour, easier for spring grades; spring patents, $5.10@5.35; winter straights, $4.10@4.30; spring clears, $4.20@4.40; extra No. 1 winter, $3.70@3.80; extra No. 2 winter, $3.55@3.65. Wheat—There was very little feature to wheat early. Bearish northwest statistics were offset by commission house support and decreasing European supplies; May, $1.03 9-16@1.03 13-16. Pork, steady. Beef, steady. Lard, easy; middle west, $9.15@9.25. Raw sugar, quiet; Muscovado, 89 test, 4.44c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4.94c; molasses, 89 test, 4.19c; refined, quiet. Molasses, steady. Hay, quiet. Leather, firm.

Poultry—Alive, firm; western chickens, 11@13c; fowls, 11½@13½c; turkeys, 14@16c; dressed, dull; western chickens, 5@16c; fowls, 5@16c; turkeys, 10@22c. Butter, strong; receipts, 7,732; creamery specials, 39c; extras, 38c; first, 35@36½c; seconds, 32@34c; thirds, 28@30c; creamery held special, 35c; extras, 33@34c; first, 31@32c; seconds, 29@30c; thirds, 26@28c; state dairy, tubs, finest, 35c; good to prime, 30@34c; process specials, 26½@27c; extras, 25@25½c; first, 23½@24½c; seconds, 22½@23c; factory, current make, first, 23@23½c. Cheese, firm; receipts, 2,283. Eggs, firm; receipts, 5,693; fresh gathered extras, 43@45c; extra first, 40c; first, 36@39c; seconds, 32@35c; thirds and poorer, 25@30c; gathered, dirty, No. 1, 24c; No. 2, 20@23c; fresh gathered, check, prime, 20@21c; poor to fair, 18@19c; refrigerator special marks, fancy, local storage, charges paid, 24½c; do. first, 23@24c; do. seconds, local storage, 21½@22½c; refrigerator thirds and poorer, 18@21c; refrigerator dirties, 15@20c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery, browns, 44@45c; do. gathered brown and mixed colors, 35@42c. All other grades of butter, cheese and eggs unchanged from Monday's prices.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, Dec. 5.—Butter, creamery extras, 38½@39c; prints, 39½@40c; firsts, 36@36½c; seconds, 32½@33c; fancy dairy, 28½@29c; choice, 26c; process, extras, 31@31½c; process, firsts, 29½@30c; prints, 1c extra; packing stock, No. 1, 23@24c; No. 2, 17@20c; butterine, extras, 21c; firsts, 19c; standard, 17c; common, 12@15c. Cheese unchanged. Eggs, fresh gathered, current receipts, 37c; do. seconds, 28c; refrigerator extras, 23c; do. firsts, 21½c a dozen. Poultry unchanged. Apples unchanged. Potatoes unchanged.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—Butter steady; creameries, 28@36c; dairies, 25@33c. Eggs steady; receipts, 2,059 cases; at mark, cases included, 22@28c; firsts, 28@30c; ordinary firsts, 25@27c. Cheese steady; daisies, 15@15¼c; twins, 14½@14⅝c; young Americas, 15¼@15½c; long horns, 15@15¼c. Potatoes firm; choice to fancy Wisconsin, 82@85c; fair to good Michigan and Minnesota, 84@88c; receipts, 86 cars. Poultry firm; turkeys, dressed, 17c; alive, 13c; chickens, alive, 10c; dressed, 10@11c; springs, 11c. Veal steady, 7@11c.

Cotton.

New York, Dec. 5.—Cotton futures opened steady; December, 9.13c; June, 8.84c; February, 8.85c bid; March, 8.91c; May, 8.97c; July, 9.07c; August, 9.10c; bid; October, 9.17c; November, 9.21c.

The cotton market opened steady at an advance of one point to a decline of two points, generally unchanged to one point higher. This was hardly a full response to steady cables and larger English spot sales, and while foreign houses were good buyers here yesterday's active covering seemed to have reduced the local buying power. The market showed little change after the call, with the active months holding within a point or two of yesterday's closing figures.

The market turned easier late in the forenoon on rumors of easier interior spot markets and prices at midday were 7 to 9 points net lower. Spot quiet; middling upland, 9.50c nominal. Estimated receipts at all the ports today, 95,000 bales against 100,465 last week and 86,781 last year; for the week, 450,000 bales against 459,839 last week and 396,434 last year; today's receipts at New Orleans, 18,600 bales against 18,164 last year, and at Houston, 22,500 against 24,132 last year.

After having shown a net loss of about 7 to 9 points during the noon hour, the market steadied on covering by early sellers and prices rallied to within 3 or 4 points of last night's closing figures.

Boston Wool.

Boston, Dec. 5.—Trading in domestic wool continues fairly active, especially in the one-quarter blood grade. Values hold steady. The feature of the wool market, however, is in foreign spot. Domestic fleeces are becoming scarce. Ohio washed Delaine brings from 30 to 31 cents and Michigan quarter blood sells for 24 cents. Territory staple shows no change and fine and half blood staple dealers are asking 62 and 58 cents respectively.

California and Texas wools are in fair demand.

NERVOUS WOMEN LISTEN TO ME!

Are You Easily Excited, Irritable and Uncomfortable?

Are You Restless, Dissatisfied, Depressed or Melancholy?

These are but the outward signs of more serious trouble, perhaps long neglected.

I am a woman and know women's ills. More than this, I am a physician, a specialist in women's diseases, devoting my life's work to the relief and cure of the disorders and derangements from which we women suffer. Men cannot understand us as we understand ourselves. What does a man know about bearing down, feelings, painful, profuse or scanty periods, hot flashes displacement or falling of the womb, uterine or ovarian troubles, leucorrhoea or whitish discharges, pain in the breast, back, head or thighs? These are the afflictions of women. We know them and we know the pain and misery they cause us.

That is why I am devoting my active years to my sister women, giving free of all charge to every woman who writes to me, the wonderful prescription I have found so successful in curing our ills. I will also send you a long letter of advice and my 122-page Book for Women—all absolutely free, and mailed, postage paid, in a plain wrapper right to your home.

You do not have to submit to embarrassing and painful examinations, to unwelcome questions, nor the time, expense and undesirable publicity of running to a doctor's office.

Simply write to me in your own way, tell me how you suffer. I am a woman and will understand you. I am a physician and will know what you should have to get well. By return mail, I will send you the needed prescription, a letter for your guidance and my book, so you can cure yourself privately in your own home and none but you will know.

Pain and disease are women's worst enemies. Do not suffer needlessly, do not neglect your troubles until you become a burden to yourself and those around you.

Health is our greatest blessing—it brings happiness, ease, peace and contentment. It is yours for the asking. I offer it free. Write to me today. Address Dr. Julia D. Godfrey, A 50, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Your Fortune Told!

Past, Present and Future Revealed.

Wonderful Revelations That Will Surprice, Mystify and Help You.

Let me send you a test reading of your life as revealed by the stars above, that will surprise, mystify and aid you. I will convince you that there is truth in Astrology, that it will point out the way to success in love, health, wealth and marriage. Will tell what profession to follow to be most successful, of changes to come and mistakes to avoid.

Wonderful revelations of the past, present and future; everything revealed; tells if your friends are false or true, if you will marry more than once or be divorced. Are you in trouble, perplexed and at a loss what to do to secure your greatest desire? Write to me and be convinced that Astrology is a science, and that it can help you. Put me to the test and let me prove it to you.

No matter what your past experience has been or what your present trouble may be, I can help you. Advice is given that will bring you good luck and success in love, courtship and financial matters.

Send me the date of your birth and enclose 6 cents in postage (6c); write plainly, and you will hear from me promptly.

Dr. A. ZEROLA, Dept. 119 M. Havana, Cuba.

DIABETES

The most valuable result of 20 years' work at Civil Engineering in the Tropics was the important discovery of a simple, harmless herb that is an actual specific for Diabetes, a disease hitherto considered incurable. To prove that it will give immediate relief in the most aggravated cases, I will send a 50c package (one week's supply) for only 25c.

Write me today and see how quickly Diabetol Herb will reduce both the specific gravity and the sugar, restore weight and build up the system. Booklet and diet showing proper foods for diabetes mailed free. F. M. Ames, Box 131 C, Whitney Point, N. Y.

ECZEMA

CAN BE CURED. My mild, soothing, guaranteed cure does it and FREE SAMPLE proves it. STOPS THE ITCHING and cures to stay. WRITE NOW—TODAY. DR. CANNADAY, 243 Park Square, Sedalia, Mo.

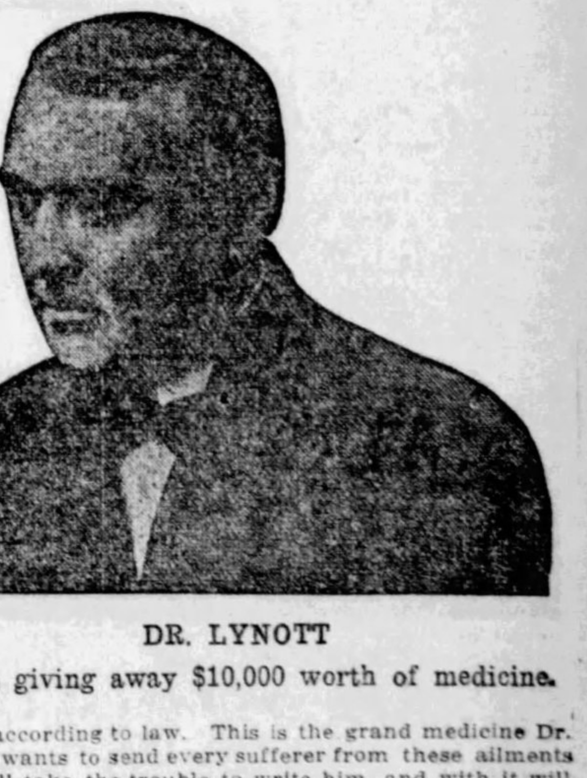
Boxes *of* Medicine to Be Given Away

$10,000 worth of curative medicine to be mailed out direct to the homes of those who need it, a free box to each sufferer

People suffering from kidney trouble, bladder trouble, rheumatism and similar Uric Acid diseases can all be helped if they will let Dr. Lynott send them some medicine to their home. He will send medicine to anybody free of charge, for he has agreed to give away ten thousand dollars' worth of his medicine to those who need it and will take the trouble to fill out the Coupon and send it to him.

This statement is vouched for and would not be printed if it were not true. No money is asked and none is expected. A box of free medicine will positively be sent to anyone who writes Dr. Lynott, and there is to be no payment for it now or later, when used or when cured. It is absolutely free. All that is necessary is for Dr. Lynott to know that you need the medicine he has, so fill out the coupon and send it to him. If you have any of the symptoms mentioned here you need his medicine and you can get a box of it free by simply writing him and describing your ailments in the coupon, which is put there for your convenience. Dr. Lynott has decided that the best way to prove his claims that he is the surest man in the United States to cure these diseases is to send a box of his medicine free to anyone who needs it, and he is spending ten thousand dollars to do that. He wants to send these boxes broadcast, and all sufferers are invited to write.

Dr. Lynott has devoted 26 years of his life to the difficult specialty of treating kidney troubule, bladder trouble, rheumatism and similar uric acid ailments. This medicine that he is giving away is the result of 26 years of observation and practical experience in these diseases. No ten doctors have treated as many people successfully as he. His medicine takes away the cringe and twinge of rheumatism; relieves the strain on the muscles and nerves that cause that terrible backache; tones and strengthens the kidneys and the bladder so that they act normally again; soothes inflammation, removes obstruction, and stops the too frequent desire to urinate. It contains tonic ingredients that strengthen and invigorate. It is a safe, sane, curative medicine, and its freedom from injurious ingredients is vouched for according to law. This is the grand medicine Dr. Lynott wants to send every sufferer from these ailments who will take the trouble to write him, and with it will come the Doctor's celebrated book describing all these diseases in detail. The book is beautifully illustrated. It is the largest book ever written on these diseases for free distribution. It has been read by over 350,000 Americans and has been translated into most of the popular languages of the world. A copy will be sent gratis with each box of the free medicine.



DR. LYNOTT who is giving away $10,000 worth of medicine.

Send Dr. Lynott the Free Coupon Today

These Are the Symptoms:

1—Pain in the back.
2—Too frequent desire to urinate.
3—Burning or obstruction of urine.
4—Pain or soreness in the bladder.
5—Prostatic trouble.
6—Gas or pain in the stomach.
7—General debility, weakness, dizziness.
8—Pain or soreness under right rib.
9—Swelling in any part of the body.
10—Constipation or liver trouble.
11—Palpitation or pain around the heart.
12—Pain in the hip joint.
13—Pain in the neck or head.
14—Pain or soreness in the kidneys.
15—Pain or soreness of the joints.
16—Pain or swelling of the muscles.
17—Pain and soreness in nerves.
18—Acute or chronic rheumatism.

FILL OUT AND MAIL THE COUPON TODAY.

Read the symptoms carefully and note which ones apply to your case. Then put a check mark under the symptoms that trouble you, sign your name and address below, answering also the other questions, and mail the coupon.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

DR. T. FRANK LYNOTT, 4848 Occidental Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Above I have checked off the symptoms that apply to my case. Kindly send me some free medicine, which is never to be charged for. Also send me the free illustrated medical book, and any medical advice you think necessary for the cure of my case.

My name is..............................

R. F. D. or Street..............................

Town.............................. County.............. State..............

My age is.............. Married or single?..............

N. B.—Please be accurate, write plainly and mail today.

PRESIDENT TAFT BACKS SHERMAN LAW IN TRUST MESSAGE

The Chief Executive Declares That "Not in the History of American Law Has a Decree More Effective for Such a Purpose Been Entered by a Court"—He Asks for More Legislation to Denounce Methods of Competition That Are Unfair.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

This message is the first of several which I shall send to congress during the interval between the opening of its regular session and its adjournment for the Christmas holidays. The amount of information to be communicated as to the operations of the government, the number of important subjects calling for comment by the executive, and the transmission to congress of exhaustive reports of special commissions, make it impossible to include in one message of a reasonable length a discussion of the topics that ought to be brought to the attention of the national legislature at its first session.

The Supreme Court Decisions.

In May last the supreme court handed down decisions in the suits in equity brought by the United States to enjoin the further maintenance of the Standard Oil trust and of the American Tobacco trust, and to secure their dissolution. The decisions are epoch-making and serve to advise the business world authoritatively of the scope and operation of the anti-trust act of 1890. The decisions do not depart in any substantial way from the previous decisions of the court in construing and applying this important statute, but they clarify those decisions by further defining the already admitted exceptions to the literal construction of the act. By the decrees, they furnish a useful precedent as to the proper method of dealing with the capital and property of illegal trusts. These decisions suggest the need and wisdom of additional or supplemental legislation to make it easier for the entire business community to square with the rule of action and legality thus finally established and to preserve the benefit, freedom and spur of reasonable competition without loss of real efficiency or progress.

No Change in Rule of Decision.

The statute in its first section declares to be illegal "every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations," and in the second, declares guilty of a misdemeanor "every person who shall monopolize or attempt to monopolize or combine or conspire with any other person to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce of the several states or with foreign nations."

In two early cases, where the statute was invoked to enjoin a transportation rate agreement between interstate railroad companies, it was held that it was no defense to show that the agreement as to rates complained of was reasonable at common law, because it was said that the statute was directed against all contracts and combinations in restraint of trade, whether reasonable at common law or not. It was plain from the record, however, that the contracts complained of in those cases would not have been deemed reasonable at common law. In subsequent cases the court said that the statute should be given a reasonable construction and refused to include within its inhibition certain contractual restraints of trade which it denominated as incidental or as indirect.

These cases of restraint of trade that the court excepted from the operation of the statute were instances which, at common law would have been called reasonable. In the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases, therefore, the court merely adopted the tests of the common law, and in defining exceptions to the literal application of the statute only substituted for the test of being incidental or indirect, that of being reasonable, and this, without varying in the slightest the actual scope and effect of the statute. In other words, all the cases under the statute which have now been decided would have been decided the same way if the court had originally accepted in its construction the rule at common law.

Not Emasculated.

It has been said that the court, by introducing into the construction of the statute common-law distinctions, has emasculated it. This is obviously untrue. By its judgment every contract and combination in restrain of interstate trade made with the purpose of necessary effect of controlling prices by stifling competition, or of establishing in whole or in part a monopoly of such trade, is condemned by the statute. The most extreme critics cannot instance a case that ought to be condemned under the statute which is not brought within its terms as thus construed.

The suggestion is also made that the supreme court by its decision in the last two cases has committed to the court the undefined and unlimited discretion to determine whether a case of restraint of trade is within the terms of the staute. This is wholly untrue. A reasonable restraint of trade at common law is well understood and is clearly defined. It does not rest in the discretion of the court. It must be limited to accomplish the purpose of a lawful main contract to which, in order that it shall be enforceable at all, it must be incidental. If it exceed the needs of that contract, it is void.

The test of reasonableness was never applied by the court at common law to contracts or combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade whose purpose was or whose necessary effect would be to stifle competition, to control prices, or establish monopolies. The courts never assumed power to say that such contracts or combinations or conspiracies might be lawful if the parties to them were only moderate in the use of the power thus secured and did not exact from the public too great and exorbitant prices. It is true that many theorists, and others engaged in business violating the statute, have hoped that some such line could be drawn by courts; but no court of authority has ever attempted it. Certainly there is nothing in the decisions of the latest two cases from which such a dangerous theory of judicial discretion in enforcing this statute can derive the slightest sanction.

A Matter of Growth.

We have been twenty-one years making this statute effective for the purposes for which it was enacted. The Knight case was discouraging and seemed to remit to the states the whole available power to attack and suppress the evils of the trusts. Slowly however, the error of that judgment was corrected, and only in the last three or four years has the heavy hand of the law been laid upon the great illegal combinations that have exercised such an absolute dominion over many of our industries. Criminal prosecutions have been brought and a number are pending, but juries have felt averse to convicting for jail sentences, and judges have been most reluctant to impose such sentences on men of respectable standing in society whose offense has been regarded as merely statutory. Still, as the offense becomes better understood and the committing of it partakes more of studied and deliberate defiance of the law, we can be confident that juries will convict individuals and that jail sentences will be imposed.

The Remedy in Equity.

In the Standard Oil case the supreme and circuit courts found the combination to be a monopoly of the interstate business of refining, transporting and marketing petroleum and its products, effected and maintained through thirty-seven different corporations, the stock of which was held by a New Jersey company. It in effect commanded the dissolution of this combination, directed the transfer and pro rata distribution by the New Jersey company of the stock held by it in the thirty-seven corporations to and among its stockholders; and the corporations and individual defendants were enjoined from conspiring or combining to restore such monopoly; and all agreements between the subsidiary corporations tending to produce or bring about further violations of the act were enjoined.

In the tobacco case, the court found that the individual defendants, 29 in number, had been engaged in a successful effort to acquire complete dominion over the manufacture, sale and distribution of tobacco in this country and abroad, and that this had been done by combinations made with a purpose and effect to stifle competition, control prices and establish a monopoly, not only in the manufacture of tobacco, but also of tinfoil and licorice used in its manufacture and of its products of cigars, cigarettes and snuffs. The tobacco suit presented a far more complicated and difficult case than the Standard Oil suit for a decree which would effectuate the will of the court and end the violation of the statute. There was here no single holding company as in the case of the Standard Oil Trust. The main company was the American Tobacco Co., a manufacturing, selling and holding company. The plan adopted to destroy the combination and restore competition involved the redivision of the capital and plants of the whole trust between some of the companies constituting the trust and new companies organized for the purposes of the decree and made parties to it, and numbering, new and old, fourteen.

Situation After Readjustment.

The American Tobacco Co. (old), readjusted capital, $92,000,000; the Liggett & Meyers Tobacco Co. (new), capital, $67,000,000; the P. Lorillard Co. (new), capital, $47,000,000, and the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. (old), capital, $7,525,000, are chiefly engaged in the manufacture and sale of chewing and smoking tobacco and cigars. The former one tin-foil company is divided into two, one of $825,000 capital and the other of $400,000. The one snuff company is divided into three companies, one with a capital of $15,000,000, another with a capital of $8,000,000, and a third with a capital of $8,000,000. The licorice companies are two, one with a capital of $5,758,300 and another with a capital of $2,000,000. There is, also, the British-American Tobacco Co., a British corporation, doing business abroad with a capital of $26,000,000, the Porto Rican Tobacco Co., with a capital of $1,800,000, and the corporation of United Cigar Stores, with a capital of $9,000,000.

Under this arrangement, each of the different kinds of business will be distributed between two or more companies with a division of the prominent brands in the same tobacco products, so as to make competition not only possible but necessary. Thus the smoking-tobacco business of the country is divided so that the present independent companies have 21.39 per cent, while the American Tobacco Co. will have 33.08 per cent, the Liggett & Meyers 20.05 per cent, the Lorillard company 22.82 per cent, and the Reynolds company 2.66 per cent. The stock of the other thirteen companies, both preferred and common, has been taken from the defendant American Tobacco Co. and has been distributed among its stockholders. All covenants restricting competition have been declared null and further performance of them has been enjoined. The preferred stock of the different companies has now been given voting power which was denied it under the old organization. The ratio of the preferred stock to the common was as 78 to 40. This constitutes a very decided change in the character of the ownership and control of each company.

In the original suit there were twenty-nine defendants who were charged with being the conspirators through whom the illegal combination acquired and exercised its unlawful dominion. Under the decree these defendants will hold amounts of stock in the various distributee companies ranging from 41 per cent as a maximum to 28½ per cent as a minimum, except in the case of one small company, the Porto Rican Tobacco Co., in which they will hold 45 per cent. The twenty-nine individual defendants are enjoined for three years from buying any stock except from each other, and the group is thus prevented from extending its control during that period. All parties to the suit, and the new companies who are made parties, are enjoined perpetually from in any way effecting any combination between any of the companies in violation of the statute by way of resumption of the old trust. Each of the fourteen companies is enjoined from having common directors or officers, or common buying or selling agents, or common offices, or lending money to each other.

Size of New Companies.

Objection was made by certain independent tobacco companies that this settlement was unjust because it left companies with very large capital in active business, and that the settlement that would be effective to put all on an equality would be a division of the capital and plant of the trust into small fractions in amount more nearly equal in that of each of the independent companies. This contention results from a misunderstanding of the anti-trust law and its purpose. It is not intended thereby to prevent the accumulation of large capital in business enterprises in which such a combination can secure reduced cost of producton, sale and distribution. It is directed against such an aggregation of capital only when its purpose is that of stifling competition, enhancing or controlling prices and establishing a monopoly. If we shall have by the decree defeated these purposes and restored competition between the large units into which the capital and plant have been divided, we shall have accomplished the useful purpose of the statute.

It is not the purpose of the statute to confiscate the property and capital of the offending trusts. Methods of punishment by fine or imprisonment of the individual offenders, by fine of the corporation or by forfeiture of its goods in transportation, are provided, but the proceeding in equity is a specific remedy to stop the operation of the trust by injunction and prevent the future use of the plant and capital in violation of the statute.

Effectiveness of Decree.

I venture to say that not in the history of American law has a decree more effective for such a purpose been entered by a court than that against the tobacco trust. As Circuit Judge Noyes said in his judgment approving the decree:

"The extent to which it has been necessary to tear apart this combination and force it into new forms with the attendant burdens ought to demonstrate that the federal anti-trust statute is a drastic statute which accomplishes effective results; which so long as it stands on the statute books must be obeyed, and which cannot be disobeyed without incurring far-reaching penalties. And on the other hand, the successful reconstruction of this organization should teach that the effect of enforcing this statute is not to destroy, but to reconstruct; not to demolish, but to re-create in accordance with the conditions which the congress has declared shall exist among the people of the United States."

Common-Stock Ownership.

It has been assumed that the present pro rata and common ownership in all these companies by former stockholders of the trust would insure a continuance of the same old single control of all the companies into which the trust has by decree been disintegrated. This is erroneous and is based upon the assumed inefficacy and innocuousness of judicial injunctions. The companies are enjoined from co-operation or combination; they have different managers, directors, purchasing and sales agents. If all or many of the numerous stockholders, reaching into the thousands, attempt to secure concerted action of the companies with a view to the control of the market, their number is so large that such an attempt could not well be concealed, and its prime movers and all its participants would be at once subject to contempt proceedings and imprisonment of a summary character. The immediate result of the present situation will necessarily be activity by all the companies under different managers, and then competition must follow, or there will be activity by one company and stagnation by another. Only a short time will inevitably lead to a change in ownership of the stock, as all opportunity for continued co-operation must disappear. Those critics who speak of this disintegration in the trust as a mere change of garments have not given consideration to the inevitable working of the decree and understand little the personal danger of attempting to evade or set at naught the solemn injunction of a court whose object is made plain by the decree and whose inhibitions are set forth with a detail and comprehensiveness unexampled in the history of equity jurisprudence.

Voluntary Reorganizations.

The effect of these two decisions has led to decrees dissolving the combination of manufacturers of electric lamps, a southern wholesale grocers' association, an interlocutory decree against the powder trust with directions by the circuit court compelling dissolution, and other combinations of a similar history are now negotiating with the department of justice looking to a disintegration by decree and reorganization in accordance with law. It seems possible to bring about these reorganizations without general business disturbance.

But now that the anti-trust act is seen to be effective for the accomplishment of the purpose of its enactment, we are met by a cry from many different quarters for its repeal. It is said to be obstructive of business progress, to be an attempt to restore old-fashioned methods of destructive competition between small units, and to make impossible those useful combinations of capital and the reduction of the cost of production that are essential to continued prosperity and normal growth.

In the recent decisions the supreme court makes clear that there is nothing in the statute which condemns combinations of capital or mere bigness of plant organized to secure economy in production and a reduction of its cost. It is only when the purpose or necessary effect of the organization and maintenance of the combination or the aggregation of immense size are the stifling of competition, actual and potential, and the enhancing of prices and establishing a monopoly, that the statute is violated. Mere size is no sin against the law. The merging of two or more business plants necessarily eliminates competition between the units thus combined, but this elimination is in contravention of the statute only when the combination is made for the purpose of ending this particular competition in order to secure control of, and enhance, prices and create a monopoly.

Lack of Definiteness.

The complaint is made that it is not sufficiently definite in its description of that which is forbidden, to enable business men to avoid its violation. The suggestion is, that we may have a combination of two corporations, which may run on for years, and that subsequently the attorney general may conclude that it was a violation of the statute, and that which was supposed by the combiners to be innocent then turns out to be a combination in violation of the statute. The answer to this hypothetical case is that when men attempt to amass such stupendous capital as will enable them to suppress competition, control prices and establish a monopoly, they know the purpose of their acts. Men do not do such a thing without having it clearly in mind. If what they do is merely for the purpose of reducing the cost of production, without the thought of suppressing competition by use of the bigness of the plant they are creating, then they cannot be convicted at the time the union is made, nor can they be convicted later, unless it happen that later on they conclude to suppress competition and take the usual methods for doing so, and thus establish for themselves a monopoly. They can, in such a case, hardly complain if the motive which subsequently is disclosed is attributed by the court to the original combination.

Much is said of the repeal of this statute and of constructive legislation intended to accomplish the purpose and blaze a clear path for honest merchants and business men to follow. It may be that such a plan will be evolved, but I submit that the discussions which have been brought out in recent delays by the fear of the continued execution of the anti-trust law have produced nothing but glittering generalities and have offered no line of distinction or rule of action as definite and as clear as that which the supreme court itself lays down in enforcing the statute.

Supplemental Legislation Needed.

I see no objection—and indeed I can see decided advantages—in the enactment of a law which shall describe and denounce methods of competition which are unfair and are badges of the unlawful purpose denounced in the anti-trust law. The attempt and purpose to suppress a competitor by underselling him at a price so unprofitable as to drive him out of bbusiness, or the making of exclusive contracts with customers under which they are required to give up association with other manufacturers, and numerous kindred methods for stifling competition and effecting monopoly, should be described with sufficient accuracy in a criminal statute on the one hand to enable the government to shorten its task by prosecuting single misdemeanors instead of an entire conspiracy, and, on the other hand, to serve the purpose of pointing out more in detail to the business community what must be avoided.

In a special message to congress on January 7, 1910, I ventured to point out the disturbance to business that would probably attend the dissolution of these offending trusts. I said:

"But such an investigation and possible prosecution of corporations whose prosperity or destruction affects the comfort not only of stockholders but of millions of wage earners, employes and associated tradesmen must necessarily tend to disturb the confidence of the business community, to dry up the now flowing sources of capital from its places of hoarding, and produce a halt in our present prosperity that will cause suffering and strained circumstances among the innocent many for the faults of the guilty few. The question which I wish in this message to bring clearly to the consideration and discussion of congress is whether, in order to avoid such a possible business danger, something cannot be done by which these business combinations may be offered a means, without great financial disturbance, of changing the character, organization and extent of their business into one within the lines of the law under federal control and supervision, securing compliance with the anti-trust statute.

Interstate Trade.

"Generally, in the industrial combinations called 'trusts,' the principal business is the sale of goods in many states and in foreign markets; in other words, the interstate and foreign business far exceeds the business done in any one state. This fact will justify the federal government in granting a federal charter to such a combination to make and sell in interstate and foreign commerce the products of useful manufacture under such limitations as will secure a compliance with the anti-trust law. It is possible so to frame a statute that while it offers protection to a federal company against harmful, vexatious and unnecessary invasion by the states, it shall subject it to reasonable taxation and control, by the states with respect to its purely local business." * * *

"Corporations organized under this act should be prohibited from acquiring and holding stock in other corporations (except for special reasons, upon approval by the proper federal authority), thus avoiding the creation under national auspices of the holding company with subordinate corporations in different states, which has been such an effective agency in the creation of the great trusts and monopolies.

"If the prohibition of the anti-trust act against combinations in restraint of trade is to be effectively enforced, it is essential that the national government shall provide for the creation of national corporations to carry on a legitimate business throughout the United States. The conflicting laws of the different states of the Union with respect to foreign corporations make it difficult, if not impossible for one corporation to comply with their requirements so as to carry on business in a number of different states."

For New Law.

I renew the recommendation of the enactment of a general law providing for the voluntary formation of corporations to engage in trade and commerce among the states and with foreign nations. Every argument which was then advanced for such a law, and every explanation which was at that time offered to possible objections, have been confirmed by our experience since the enforcement of the anti-trust statute has resulted in the actual dissolution of active commercial organizations.

It is even more manifest now than it was then that the denunciation of conspiracies in restraint of trade should not and does not mean the denial of organizations large enough to be intrusted with our interstate and foreign trade. It has been made more clear now than it was then that a purely negative statute like the anti-trust law may well be supplemented by specific provisions for the building up and regulation of legitimate national and foreign commerce.

The drafting of the decrees in the dissolution of the present trusts, with a view to their reorganization into legitimate corporations, has made it especially apparent that the courts are not provided with the administrative machinery to make the necessary inquiries preparatory to reorganization, or to pursue such inquiries, and they should be empowered to invoke the aid of the bureau of corporations in determining the suitable reorganization of the disintegrated parts. The circuit court and the attorney general were greatly aided in framing the decree in the tobacco trust dissolution by an expert from the bureau of corporations.

Federal Corporation Commission.

I do not set forth in detail the terms and sections of a statute which might supply the constructive legislation permitting and aiding the formation of combinations of capital into federal corporations. They should be subject to rigid rules as to their organization and procedure, including effective publicity, and to the closest supervision as to the issue of stocks and bonds by an executive bureau or commission in the department of commerce and labor, to which in times of doubt they might well submit their proposed plans for future business. It must be distinctly understood that incorporation under a federal law could not exempt the company thus formed and its incorporators and managers from prosecution under the anti-trust law for subsequent illegal conduct, but the publicity of its procedure and the opportunity for frequent consultation with the bureau or commission in charge of the incorporation as to the legitimate purpose of its transactions would offer it as great security against successful prosecutions for violations of the law as would be practical or wise.

Such a bureau or commission might well be invested also with the duty already referred to, of aiding courts in the dissolution and re-creation of trusts within the law. It should be an executive tribunal of the dignity and power of the comptroller of the currency or the interstate commerce commission, which now exercise supervisory power over important classes of corporations under federal regulation.

The drafting of such a Federal incorporation law would offer ample opportunity to prevent many manifest evils in corporate management today, including irresponsibility of control in the hands of the few who are not the real owners.

I recommend that the Federal charters thus to be granted shall be voluntary, at least until experience justifies mandatory provisions. The benefit to be derived from the operation of great business under the protection of such a charter would attract all who are anxious to keep within the lines of the law. Other large combinations that fail to take advantage of the Federal incorporation will not have a right to complain if their failure is ascribed to unwillingness to submit their transactions to the careful official scrutiny, competent supervision and publicity attendant upon the enjoyment of such a charter.

More Legislation Needed.

The opportunity thus suggested for Federal incorporation, it seems to me, is suitable constructive legislation needed to facilitate the squaring of great industrial enterprises to the rule of action laid down by the anti-trust law. This statute as construed by the Supreme Court must continue to be the line of distinction for legitimate business. It must be enforced, unless we are to banish individualism from all business and reduce it to one common system of regulation or control of prices like that which now prevails with respect to public utilities, and which when applied to all business would be a long step toward State socialism.

The anti-trust act is the expression of the effort of a freedom-loving people to preserve equality of opportunity. It is the result of the confident determination of such a people to maintain their future growth by preserving uncontrolled and unrestricted the enterprise of the individual, his industry, his ingenuity, his intelligence, and his independent courage.

For twenty years or more this statute has been upon the statute book. All knew its general purpose and approved. Many of its violators were cynical over its assumed impotence. It seemed impossible of enforcement. Slowly the mills of the courts ground, and only gradually did the majesty of the law assert itself. Many of its statesmen-authors died before it became a living force, and they and others saw the evil grow which they had hoped to destroy. Now its efficacy is seen; now its power is heavy; now its object is near achievement. Now we hear the call for its repeal on the plea that it interferes with business prosperity, and we are advised in most general terms, how by some other statute and in some other way the evil we are just stamping out can be cured, if we only abandon this work of twenty years and try another experiment for another term of years.

It is said that the act has not done good. Can this be said in the face of the effect of the Northern Securities decree? That decree was in no way so drastic or inhibitive in detail as either the Standard Oil decree or the Tobacco decree; but did it not stop for all time the then powerful movement toward the control of all the railroads of the country in a single hand? Such a one-man power could not have been a healthful influence in the Republic, even though exercised under the general supervision of an interstate commission.

Do we desire to make such ruthless combinations and monopolies lawful? When all energies are directed, not toward the reduction of the cost of production for the public benefit by a healthful competition, but toward new ways and means for making permanent in a few hands the absolute control of the conditions and prices prevailing in the whole field of industry, then individual enterprise and effort will be paralyzed and the spirit of commercial freedom will be dead.

WM. H. TAFT.

The White House, December 5, 1911.

JAMES B. M'NAMARA GIVEN LIFE TERM IN PENITENTIARY

Sensational Los Angeles Trial Ends When Accused Men Plead Guilty.

Los Angeles, Dec. 5.—James B. McNamara, confessed murderer, was sentenced to life imprisonment here today by Judge Walter Bordwell. His brother, John J. McNamara, secretary of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, who confessed to the dynamiting of the Llewellyn Iron works, was sentenced to 15 years in the penitentiary.

Twenty-one persons lost their lives in the Times disaster. No one was killed in the Llewellyn Iron works affair.

Imprisonment will be in San Quentin penitentiary.

District Attorney John D. Fredericks appeared in court just before 10 o'clock. At that time Investigator Brown was searching everybody who appeared, aided by 17 policemen in uniform.

The intimation that the McNamaras had acknowledged their guilt, as charged in the indictments against them, was sent over the wires last Friday. The knowledge upset the general public and was a shock to union labor leaders and workmen who had contributed $190,000 for the defense of the accused in the belief that they were innocent.

Following the announcement that the prisoners would plead guilty were many stories in explanation of the confession, but the most plausible was the simple statement of Clarence Darrow, their chief attorney, that the defense was up against a stone wall.

Pursuit of the others believed to have been connected with, or back of, the crime which resulted in the loss of 21 lives, employes of the Los Angeles Times, will not be given up. Detectives are still at work on the case.

James B. McNamara's Confession

Los Angeles, Dec. 5.—James B. McNamara's brief confession, penned by his own hand late yesterday and bearing many evidences of a man little skilled in letters, was made public today. It is as follows:

"I, James B. McNamara, defendant in the case of the people, having heretofore plead guilty to the crime of murder, desire to make this statement of facts:

"And this is the truth: On the night of September 30, 1910, at 5:45 p. m., I placed in ink alley, a portion of the Times building, a suit case containing 16 sticks of 80 per cent dynamite, set to explode at 1 o'clock the next morning. It was my intention to injure the building and scare the owners. I did not intend to take the life of any one. I sincerely regret that these unfortunate men lost their lives. If the giving of my life would bring them back I would gladly give it. In fact, in pleading guilty to murder in the first degree, I have placed my life in the hands of the state.

(Signed) "JAMES B. M'NAMARA."

The confession covers one side of an ordinary sheet of paper and was written with a fountain pen supplied by one of the attorneys. It is probably the only written statement of the case that will ever be made by the writer or his brother, John J. McNamara, who pleaded guilty to dynamiting the Llewellyn iron works.

MORE COOKSTOVES HELD NEED

Dr. Wiley Says We Should Have Fewer Pianos.

Washington, Dec. 1.—That "fewer pianos and more cook stoves are what we want in this country," was the declaration of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, pure food expert, in an address at the Thanksgiving smoker of Columbia lodge, International Association of Machinists.

The speaker asserted that a man must be properly fed to reach his highest degree of efficiency. His subject was, "Man as a Machine."

Game Scarce in Wyoming.

Denver Republican.

Forest Supervisor Allen, who has spent much time in the forests of this region, says big game this year is not so plentiful as in past seasons. During a trip of over 500 miles on horseback he did not see an elk. Four mountain sheep were seen, but were too far away to permit of a shot. Hunters from all parts of the world have been in the big game country, but only a few specimens have been bagged. The hunters attribute the scarcity of big game to the severe winters and summer droughts.

NANKING HELD BY REBELS NOW

Nanking, China, Dec. 2.—The revolutionary forces took possession of the city this morning after a parley with the imperial government forces, which were in occupation.

At midday the white flag was displayed on Lion Fort, inside the walls, to the northwest, indicating that the gunners had joined the revolution.

General Li Yuen-Heng, the revolutionary leader, who had captured Tiger Fort a few days ago, occupied Shai-Kwan, a town on the banks of the river outside the city of Nanking.

Thereupon the warships under the command of Admiral Sah, which had hitherto lain two miles down the river, cautiously approached and took up position under the guns of Lion H fort.

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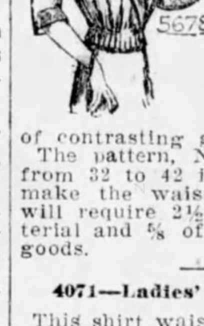
Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

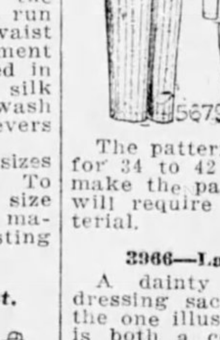
5678—Ladies' Waist.



This is one of the newest models of the season including, as it does, two classy style features — the flaring side rever and the peplum. The waist has a group of shoulder tucks released at about bust depth at front, to provide becoming fullness. At the back the tucks run down to the waist line. This garment may be deevloped in cashmere, with silk revers or in wash material with revers of contrasting goods.

The pattern, No. 5678, is cut in sizes from 32 to 42 inch bust measure. To make the waist in the medium size will require 2½ yards of 36-inch material and ⅝ of a yard of contrasting goods.

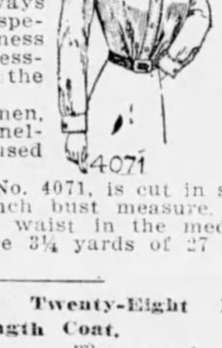
5679—Men's Pajamas.



Pajamas made at home are far more roomy and comfortable than those purchased in the shops and as the suit of night clothes is so easily made many women prefer to fashion them themselves. This design has the regulation coat shirt and straight trousers. The pattern provides for standing band or rolling collar, for [illegible] having stole band.

The pattern, No. 5679, is cut in sizes for 34 to 42 inch breast measure. To make the pajamas in the medium size will require 5¼ yards of 36-inch material.

4071—Ladies' Negligee Shiriwaist.



This shirt waist is cut on the regulation mannish type with standing collar and long sleeves. It may be made with or without the back yoke-facing, a garment of this style is always in good taste especially for business wear or for dressing up around the house.

Madras, linen, sateen or flannelette can be used effectively.

The pattern, No. 4071, is cut in sizes for 32 to 48 inch bust measure. To make the shirt waist in the medium size will require 3¼ yards of 27 inch material.

3966—Ladies' Dressing Sack.

A dainty plain dressing sack like the one illustrated, is both a comfort and a luxury. It is so simply made that the most inexperienced needleworker might fashion it without difficulty.

The garment has a group of tucks at each shoulder, to regulate the fullness. The back is cut sack style and is perfectly plain. Challis, lawn, albatross or flannelette may be used to develop the design. A touch of embellishment is given by trimming neck, front and cuffs with ribbon or banding of contrasting goods.

The pattern, 3966, is cut in sizes for 32 to 44-inch, bust measure. To make the garment in the medium size will require 2½ yards of 36-inch material.

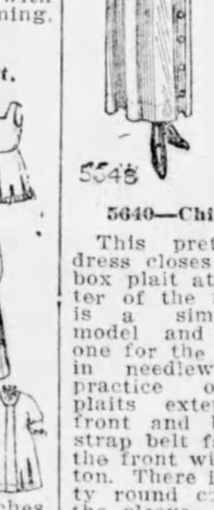
5675—Ladies' Twenty-Eight Inch Length Coat.

The novel side-closing is a feature of this classy model in jackets. As a separate coat, or as part of a complete suit the design is equally appropriate.

The garment has a semi-fitted box and is made without any embellishment, save the touches of satin or contrasting goods inlayed in the collar and cuffs.

The pattern, 5675, is cut in sizes from 32 to 42 inch, buts measure. To make the coat in the medium size will require 2⅞ yards of 36-inch material or 2⅜ yards of goods 44 inches wide, with one-half yard of goods for trimming, as illustrated.

5648—Misses' and Small Women's Empire Dress.



The popularity of the stylish Empire dress continues unabated. An excellent design for such a costume is here illustrated. The dress closes down the center of the front. There is a dainty round collar and the three-quarter length sleeves are completed with a dainty cuff. This model would be nice made up of cashmere or serge.

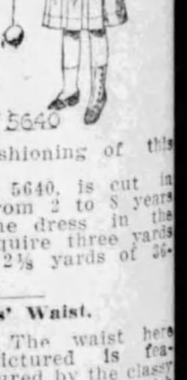
The pattern, No. 5648, is cut in sizes for 14, 16 and 18 years. To make the dress in the medium size will require 4¾ yards of 36-inch material.

5687—Girl Dolls' One-Piece Set.

Any little girl would be delighted with this set of doll clothes, as the outfit contains 11 pieces and consists of a double-breasted box-coat, jumper dress, guimpe-and-petticoat in one, combination underwaist and drawers, nightgown and cap. The clothes can be made of bits of wash material, or the coat and cap may be silk or cashmere.

The pattern, No. 5687, is cut in sizes for dolls measuring from 14 to 26 inches. To make the set for an 18-inch doll will require seven-eighths of a yard of goods for dress, seven-eighths for coat, one-half for underskirt and drawers, one yard for nightgown, three-eighths for cap and three-fourths for guimpe and petticoat.

5640—Child's Box-Plaited Dress.



This pretty little dress closes under a box plait at the center of the front. It is a simply-made model and a good one for the beginner in needlework to practice on. The plaits extend both front and back. A strap belt fastens in the front with a button. There is a pretty round collar and the sleeves are finished with a neat band cuff.

Madras, chambray or percale may be employed in the fashioning of this little frock.

The pattern, No. 5640, is cut in sizes for children from 2 to 8 years of age. To make the dress in the medium size will require three yards of 27-inch goods or 2⅛ yards of 36-inch material.

5653—Ladies' Reversible Coat.

The reversible coat is the garment that at the present time is claiming the attention of all good dressers. This model embraces all the style touches of the hour. It has the wide flaring revers and deep collar that at the back may be the square sailor type or the new Capuchin hood.

Polo cloth or reversible woolen mixtures are the best employed in carrying out this excellent design. The collar and cuffs are made of the plain side of the goods.

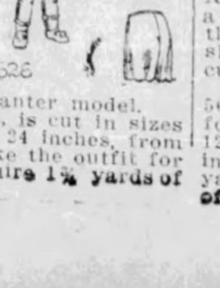
The pattern, No. 5653, is cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. To make the coat in the medium size will require 2⅝ yards of 56-inch material.

5663—Ladies' Waist.

The waist here pictured is featured by the classy side rever which is one of the style touches of the hour. The garment is cut in kimono style, with [illegible] and upper part of sleeves in one. The pattern provides for both long and short sleeves and rolling collar or standing. The waist can be made of madras or linen and for a dressy garment cashmere or silk might be utilized.

The pattern, No. 5663, is cut in sizes from 32 to 44 inch, bust measure. To make the waist in the medium size will require 2⅛ yards of 36-inch material.

5626—Boy Doll's Set.



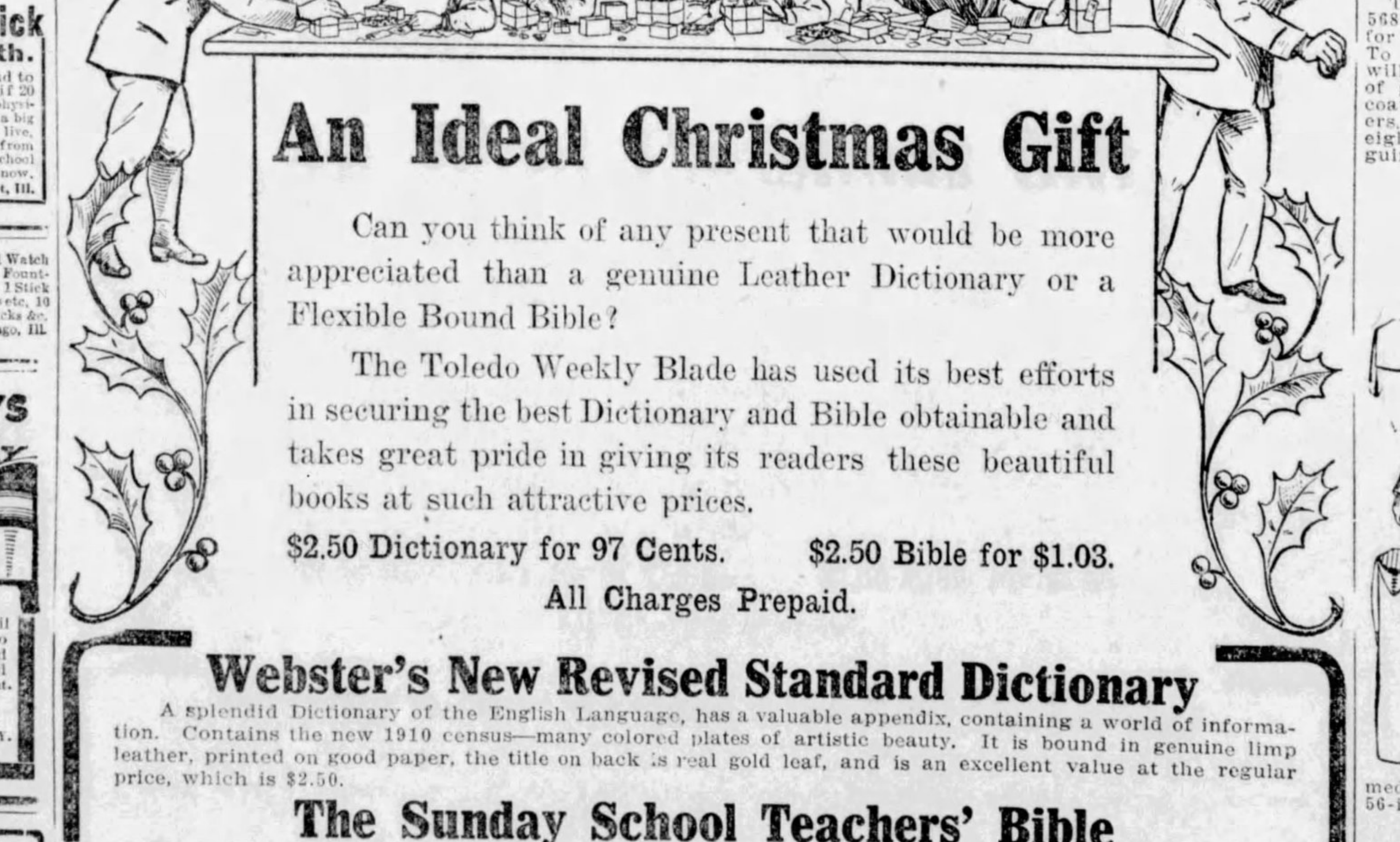
The outfit for this little boy doll consists of hat, coat and trousers. The coat is a clever little box model, made after the manner of that for a wee man. It is double-breasted and has two pockets to further carry out its reality. The trousers are tiny knickerbockers and the hat is a tam o' shanter model.

The pattern, No. 5626, is cut in sizes for dolls of from 14 to 24 inches, from crown to sole. To make the outfit for a 26-inch doll will require 1¼ yards of 27-inch material.

5632—Girls' Long Coat.

This attractive little wrap has a simulated Norfolk back, with box plait down the center and the regution strap. There is a square sailor collar. The front of the coat hangs plain and is ornamented with wide flaring revers, outlined with braid. A band of braid a few inches above the bottom of the sleeves forms a cuff.

The pattern, No. 5632, is cut in sizes for girls from 6 to 12 years of age. To make the coat in the medium size will require three yards of 36-inch material or 1⅝ yards of 44-inch goods.



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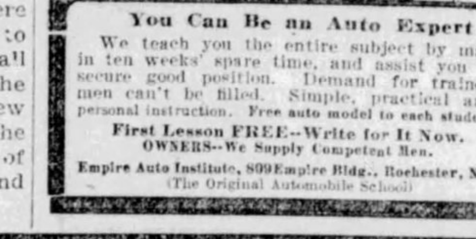

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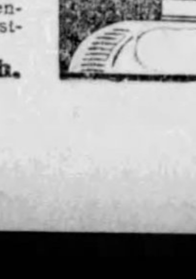

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